THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 26. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

ANOTHER THEATRICAL SCANDAL.

A Manager Burning Another Out.

Shocking Affair in New York.

Suffocated by Coal Gas.

RIVAL MANAGERS.

The Burning of Broom's "Opera House" in Memphis—How a Manager Made Himself "Boss" of the Town—The Story of a Blonde.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of Jan. 26 says:—

The announcement yesterday morning that Mr. James Schooles, proprietor of the "Varieties," on Washington street, and Mr. James Hays, one of the performers at that establishment, had been indicted by the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court, on the previous evening, on suspicion of being connected with the incendiary fire at Broom's Opera House, about a month ago, created no little stir in the city—all the parties being well known—and was the general theme of conversation on the streets.

For some time the detectives have been at work making inquiries, and Mr. Broom, the proprietor of the establishment, has been doing all in his power to ferret out the perpetrators. But, although suspicion has been directed against certain parties, still no light was thrown on the matter till last Monday night, and this was done by a young woman known as Lou Georgia, who has been employed as one of the performers and in the "wine-room" at Schooles' for the past five months, whose narration is given below. Miss Lou Georgia is a young woman who, in theatrical parlance, is called a blonde; that is, when on the stage she sports a gigantic chignon with other appendages, completely covering her own hair, which is a beautiful light auburn. One of our reporters paid a visit to

MISS LOU GEORGIA

yesterday, for the purpose of hearing her account of the whole affair. In answer to numerous questions, she made the following statement:—My name is Lou Georgia; that is my professional name. I do not want to give my real name, as my parents are respectable, and engaged in farming near Evansville, Indiana, residing there for forty-nine years. I am twenty-three years of age. I have been intimate with Schooles for about four months. We have been good friends since that time until now, and I don't know that we are not good friends yet.

THE OPERA HOUSE FIRE.

On the morning of the fire at Broom's Opera House, I left the "wine-room" of the Varieties about 4 o'clock. I was boarding at Ella Evans' on Poplar street, near the engine house. I had only been in bed a few minutes when Schooles came into my room and asked for water to wash his hands. He said:—

"LOU, ARE YOU MY FRIEND?"

And I replied:—"Of course I am; but what do you mean by that?" He said:—"Lou, I am boss of this town now." I suppose he meant in the variety business. I said to him, "Jimmy, be quiet."

HOW SCHOOLES WAS "BOSS."

He then said, "You can hear better than I, for you know I am a little deaf; listen if you can hear the fire bells, and if you can hear them tell me, and if Charley Broom has an opera house in the morning I will give you the best silk dress in town. If you hear the bells get up and tell me where the fire is, and see if it is not Broom's opera house." I got up in bed and said:—

"JIMMY SCHOOLES, THIS IS AWFUL,

Why do you say that?" I was scared at what he told me. I listened for a moment and I heard the fire bells; so I jumped out of bed in my night dress and ran out to see where the fire was. I went out at the door and looked down the alley and saw the fire in the direction of Broom's opera house. I went back to my room and told Jimmy Schooles in what direction the fire was.

One of his arms was bruised, and had marks on it, and he said while he was on the stage of the Opera House, he had fallen down one of the d—d traps. I never made any threats against Schooles since this thing took place. On the morning after the fire, I went over to the hall; the performers were laughing and talking about it. I could not look up while they were talking about it, I felt so bad. I felt that I ought to tell what Jimmy Schooles had told me. I said to Jimmy Hays, "Jimmy, I suppose somebody set it on fire," but he did not reply, and could not look me in the face; I always felt that I knew something that I ought to tell; I don't want to tell anything more about it, as as I don't want to do anything against Mr. Schooles for malice; I like him better now than anybody in Memphis. (Tears.) If he had given me money to go away, I would not have told about it; if I could recall it I would do it now. (Tears.)

I WOULD GIVE MY LIFE

if he had never told me about it; I am not going to run away now, however, but will stay in Memphis till this thing is cleared up, and till I get another engagement.

Reporter—Miss Lou, why don't you go home and live with your parents, and be a good girl?

Miss Georgia smiled sadly, said not a word in reply, put out her hand and said pleasantly, "good-bye," when the interview closed.

Mr. James Schooles furnished securities to the amount of $8000 for his appearance for trial in the Criminal Court. Mr. Hays, whose bail was fixed at $4000, was unable to furnish the necessary sureties, and he was remanded to jail.

A TRAGEDY IN NEW YORK.

Four Persons Suffocated by Gas.

Charles Moller, proprietor of a bakery at No. 1497 Third avenue, between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets, discovered early last evening that four persons, who occupied the rear room on the second floor of his premises, had been suffocated by the escape of gas. The deceased persons were John Loughlin, an Irish laborer, age 27; his wife, Ann, age 30; his son, D. Bernard, age 4; and Susan Sands, age 25, living with them.

When discovered all were lying on a bed in the room, and seemed to be asleep. Apparently they had died without a struggle. Captain Byrnes, of the Twenty-third precinct police, was informed of the tragedy, and at once began an investigation. A surgeon was summoned, and, after examining the bodies, he gave it as his opinion that death had taken place within forty-eight hours. Further investigation showed that the gas had escaped from a drop pipe in the ceiling. Moller stated that he had until recently only used gas on the lower floor of the building.

The front room of the second floor was rented by him a short time ago to the Oriental Club, and Moller employed plumbers to put gas pipes in the club room. The work was finished on Saturday, and used by the club that evening. The open drop pipe seems to have been unnoticed by the plumbers and the occupants of the premises, and consequently there was an escape of gas during the entire evening into the room occupied by the unfortunate family, who, it is conjectured, retired early and were asleep before the smell of gas had attracted much attention.

Last evening the smell in the room was very strong. Captain Byrnes arrested the plumbers, John Halpine and Charles Colville, and held them to await the action of Coroner Schirmer, who will investigate the matter to-day. Moller, his wife, Charles Wilson, William Brown, S. S. Penrose, and N. Berge, inmates of the house, were also detained as witnesses. The affair created intense excitement in the vicinity, a large and curious crowd congregating around the building until a late hour.—*N. Y. Tribune to-day.*

OBITUARY.

Leon Gambetta.

A despatch which we publish elsewhere states that M. Leon Gambetta has ratified the armistice concluded by M. Jules Favre, and will not resign, as it was at first reported that he would, in consequence of the capitulation of Paris. But just after this announcement comes another to the effect that the hot-blooded Southron has put an end to his career by committing suicide. The report is, as yet, unconfirmed; but, taking into consideration the nature of the man, the stupendous task in which he has for months past been engaged, and a sad failure of his efforts to rescue his unhappy country from German domination, it will surprise no one if the report should prove true.

Leon Gambetta was of Italian descent, his parents having been Genoese, and was born at Cahors, in the south of France, on October 30, 1838, and was therefore but little over thirty-two years of age. After studying law, he was admitted to the bar of Paris in 1859. He continued to practise with much success, but without attracting general attention, until he was retained as counsel for the persons implicated in the disturbances attending the demonstration in memory of Baudin, at the cemetery of Montmartre, on December 2, 1868. Before the trial was concluded, he was one of the best known and most popular men in France. The speech which he delivered on this occasion was his first political speech, but it created an immense sensation. "For twenty years," wrote a Paris correspondent soon after, "no such speech has been heard at the Paris bar." It was characterized by great dignity of manner, energy of diction, and irresistible argument, and was delivered in a voice of thunder. The young advocate displayed the possession of a wonderful command of words, an extraordinary fertility of imagination, a deep and thorough culture, a profound knowledge of political philosophy, and, above all, a marvellous mastery of the art of oratory, which, added to his stentorian tones, swept everything before it.

In March, 1869, the defense of the *Journal de l'Emancipation*, published at Toulouse, gave rise in the south to enthusiastic demonstrations in favor of the young advocate. At the general elections, M. Gambetta presented himself simultaneously as a candidate for Paris and Marseilles. He embraced the policy of the irreconcilable opposition, and made great impression by his appearance and his impetuous eloquence at the public meetings of the electors. He was elected both in the First district of Paris, and in the First of the Bouches-du-Rhone at Marseilles, but preferred to sit for the latter constituency. In the Paris district he received nearly 22,000 votes out of a total of 33,000. Rochefort the "irreconcilable," a Republican of a far different type, who was elected in his place, received but 18,000 votes out of a total poll of 32,000.

In the exciting events which preceded and followed the ascent of M. Ollivier to power, M. Gambetta took a prominent part, and on the reassembling of the Corps Legislatif on the 9th of August, 1870, after the outbreak of the present war, was at once recognized as a leader of the opposition to the late Prime Minister, declaring that France was "governed and defended by incapables." On the 10th of August he signalized his devotion to the country in the hour of its peril by insisting that the discussion of the proposition to arm the people against the invader should not be postponed, and, although the names of the new ministers had just been announced, was unwilling, in his excessive zeal, to give them any time for deliberation on a question which, as a Frenchman, he thought needed no deliberation. In common with Thiers, the veteran statesman and Orleanist leader, he joined hands with Count de Palikao, the new Premier, in the crisis, but urged with all his eloquence that the new Ministry should prove itself worthy the confidence of the nation.

> "It would be singular," he said, "for a Ministry which owes its existence to the necessity of acting with promptitude to be the cause of fresh obstructions. You have been brought to power by a predominant idea; I beg you to remain faithful to it, and not betray the authority reposed in you. A universal arming is a question of public safety. We have opposed to us the entire German nation, which has been preparing since 1850, and France also must be armed. You ask if the country has degenerated since 1792, and the people of Paris answer by a demand for arms. On such a question the Government ought already to have formed an opinion."

When, on the 13th, M. Jules Favre made a proposition for the appointment by the Chambers of a Committee of Defense, to be entrusted with supreme power, M. Gambetta made an earnest speech in its support, but it received only fifty or sixty votes, and was therefore lost. On this occasion his enmity to the Bonaparte dynasty cropped out side by side with his devotion to France, and he declared unhesitatingly, in the midst of great confusion, that "on such a subject there must be no trickery; the Chambers must pronounce between the safety of the State and that of a dynasty." On account of the manifestations of approval with which his assaults on the empire were received, it was found necessary to clear the galleries and proceed in secret session.

But he appears to have had but little confidence in either the ability or patriotism of the Count de Palikao; and, just before the downfall of the Empire, is reported to have said, in answer to the question if Palikao deserved all the trust he seemed to repose in him:—"*Yes, because he is a traitor.*" When the grand disaster at Sedan came, M. Gambetta at once assumed a place by the side of Favre, as one of the two leading spirits of the Government of Defense, being charged with the duties of the Ministry of the Interior.

On October 7, M. Gambetta left the invested capital in a balloon, and after a perilous voyage, landed near Mont Didier, where he barely escaped falling into the hands of the Prussians. He proceeded first to Amiens, twenty-one miles distant, and went from there to Rouen, which place he left on the 8th, arriving at Tours, the seat of government outside of Paris, on the same day. He had been entrusted with the Ministry of War, as well as that of the Interior, and in this double capacity became and remained until the fall of Paris the virtual Dictator of France, outside of the capital. His first act was the issuance of a proclamation, in which he said:—

> "Let us rise up *en masse*, and let us die rather than submit disgracefully to dismemberment. Through all our disasters, and under all the strokes of ill fortune, there remains for us the sentiment of the unity of France, and the indivisibility of the Republic. Paris asserts most gloriously again that immortal motto which calls once more upon all France—'Long live the nation! Long live the Republic, one and indivisible!'"

The enthusiastic young patriot had almost insurmountable obstacles to overcome, but he attacked them with all the fire and energy of his nature, and soon brought a semblance of order out of the chaos which had reigned. He organized armies, restored discipline to the ranks, dispelled dissensions among the leaders, and in short fairly accomplished wonders. When the great disaster at Metz came, he did not despair; but, hurling the charge of treason against Marshal Bazaine, refused to lose faith in the impregnability of France. Proclamations followed in quick succession, after each defeat of the French arms, in which the nation was urged not to despair, but to redouble its energies for defense. For a long period during November and December he remained with the Army of the Loire, which he left on December 11. He then visited the Army of Lyons, and at the close of the year repaired to Bordeaux, to which place the capital had been removed. At the first battle of Le Mans, January 10, he was again with the Army of the Loire, after which he journeyed to Lille, in the North, to encourage Faidherbe's army with his presence. He is then reported to have made a secret visit to Brussels to confer with the French and Italian Ministers, arriving on January 23. He then returned to Bordeaux, where he still remained when the grand culmination of disaster came in the capitulation of Paris.

During the five momentous months in which Gambetta was the foremost man in France, he developed administrative qualities of the highest order, a rare amount of prudence and foresight in one so young in years, so lacking in experience, and so extreme in views. Although he failed signally to save France from disaster and humiliation, he labored nobly to achieve that end, and deserved well of his country and of the world.

THE LATE THOMAS GARRETT.

Funeral Services on Saturday—Speeches of Lucretia Mott and Others.

The funeral of Thomas Garrett, which took place at Wilmington on Saturday, partook almost of the character of a popular ovation to the memory of the deceased, though it was conducted with the plainness of form which characterizes the society of which he was a member.

The Friends' Meeting House was crowded, except the place reserved for the relatives of the deceased, and, though probably fifteen hundred people crowded into the capacious building, a greater number still were unable to gain admission.

The coffin was laid in the open space in front of the gallery of ministers and elders, and the lid removed from it, after which there was a period of silence.

Presently the venerable Lucretia Mott arose and said that, seeing the gathering of the multitude there and thronging along the streets, as she had passed on her way to the meeting-house, she had thought of the multitude which gathered after the death of Jesus, and of the remark of the Centurion, who, seeing the people, said:—"Certainly this was a righteous man." Looking at this multitude she would say surely this also was a righteous man. She was not one of those who thought it best always on occasions like this to speak in eulogy of the dead, but this was not an ordinary case, and seeing the crowd that had gathered, and amongst it the large numbers of a once despised and persecuted race for which the deceased had done so much, she felt that it was fit and proper that the good deeds of this man's life should be remembered for the encouragement of others. She spoke of her long acquaintance with him, of his cheerful and sunny disposition, and his firm devotion to the truth as he saw it.

William Howard Day then came forward, saying he understood that it would not be considered inappropriate for one of his race to say a few words on this occasion, and to make some attempt to pay a fitting tribute to one to whom they owed so much. He did not feel to-day like paying such a tribute, his grief was too fresh upon him, his heart too bowed down, and he could do no more than in behalf of his race, not only those here, but the host the deceased have befriended, and of the whole four millions to whom he had been so true a friend—cast a tribute of praise and thanks upon his grave.

Rev. Alfred Cookman, of Grace M. E. Church, next arose and said that he came there intending to say nothing, but the scene moved him to a few words. He remembered once standing in front of St. Paul's Cathedral, in London, and seeing therein the name of the architect, Sir Christopher Wren, inscribed, and under it this inscription:—"Stranger, if you would see his monument look about you," and the thought came to him that if you would see the monument of him who lies there, look about you and see it built in stones of living hearts. He thanked God for the works of this man; he thanked Him especially for his noble character. He said he felt that that body had been the temple of a noble spirit, ay, the temple of God himself, and some day they would meet that spirit in the heavenly land beyond the grave.

Lucretia Mott arose and said she feared the claim might appear to be made that Quakerism alone held the great central principle which dominated this man's life, but she wished it understood that they recognized this "voice within" as leading and guiding all men, and they probably meant by it much the same as those differing from them meant, by the third person in their Trinity. She did not wish even in appearance to claim a belief in this voice for her own sect alone. T. Clarkson Taylor then said that the time for closing the services had arrived, and in a very few words commended the lesson of his life to those present, after which the meeting dissolved, and the body was carried to the grave-yard in the rear of the meeting-house, and deposited in its last resting-place.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Robbins Divorce Case—Lots of Scandal.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Peirce.

The divorce case of C. D. Robbins vs. Sarah Jane Robbins, which was resumed this morning, attracted to this cramped up and miserable court room a crowd that filled the space as tightly as sardines in a box, and made the atmosphere so heavy that it was almost tangible. The case is rife with scandal of a character best calculated to enlist the morbid and depraved interest of the habitual court lounger, and if the audience had been composed principally of this class of persons there would be nothing provocative of special remark; but it was a noticeable fact that a large proportion of the spectators were members of the bar, who left their offices to spend a whole day in listening to the most immodest testimony, the purpose of which was to show the shame and degradation of a woman, the daughter of respectable parents, the wife of a respectable gentleman, and the mother of respectable and good children. If there had been any peculiar questions of law involved, there might have been a decent reason for the industrious attendance of the lawyers; but as no such matters arose for discussion, they must submit to the explanation that they are passionately fond of lewd scandal.

The witness examined on behalf of the libellant this morning was John Ridey, said to be the husband of the famous Mary Ridey, who testified as follows:—I live at No. 1224 Cadwalader street, and am a cattle-dealer; in the spring of 1864 I took a young lady driving to Wissahickon, and there we met Fanny Smith, who invited us to her house in Wood street, above Thirteenth; we went to her house, arriving there about 5 o'clock in the afternoon; as we got to the door I saw a woman come out of the house; that woman was Mrs. Robbins; I am sure it was, for I have seen her since; I am personally acquainted with Mr. Robbins, and know Mrs. Robbins by sight; I afterwards saw her in the fall of 1864, a week or so after election; I was coming along Wood street, and saw her come out of No. 1032 Wood street; I thought I would see where she lived, and so I followed her; she went to Eleventh street, down Eleventh to Vine, up Vine to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Chesnut, on Chesnut to Allen's furniture store; I waited till she came out, and then she went up Eleventh to Spring Garden, down Spring Garden to Tenth, and up Tenth to a house with the name of C. D. Robbins on the doorplate, where she went in; I saw her in the spring of 1869 at her father's at the Fox Chase; I bought a cow and calf from her father; his son said young Robbins was a cattle dealer, but he wanted to have nothing to do with the Robbins family; I told him he need not put on airs, for I knew two houses where his sister visited; I have no doubt this is the lady; Fanny Smith's is a house of ill-fame; so is the house No. 1032 Wood street.

Cross-examined—I have been in other business than cattle dealing; I kept the place No. 1170 North Third street, and also kept at Carson and Vine streets; I am a married man; I had Emma Hartman at Wissahickon; my wife was not along when I went to Fanny Smith's; we started from 1170 North Third street; Emma Hartman kept the place; I bought her out in 1865; she kept tavern and women boarders; it was a house of prostitution; I was in the habit of taking her out riding; I visited her house; was there three or four days in the week; I have went all over the house; Fanny Smith was a particular friend of Emma Hartman; I had met her before I saw her at Wissahickon; that was the first time to my knowledge that I had seen the woman who came out of Fanny Smith's; I was just going up the steps when she came out; Emma was by my side; Fanny and her beau were on the steps; I saw no man coming out at that time; she spoke to Fanny; her face was not veiled at that time.

The case is yet on trial.

The statement that the Mr. Robbins of this case is a broker, which news appeared in some of the papers, is erroneous; he has been for many years largely engaged in the iron business.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Reported Suicide of Gambetta.

France in a Stupor.

The Distress in Paris.

The Revictualling Impeded.

How the Armistice is Received.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Blackmailing the hinese.

The Phila. Public Buildings.

FROM EUROPE.

Gambetta Ratifies the Capitulation.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Gambetta ratifies the capitulation and will not resign.

Stormy Interview between Eugenie and Persigny.

The Empress Eugenie, after a stormy interview with the Duke de Persigny, ordered him to quit her presence, since he persisted in urging her to consent to the dismemberment of France.

Reported Suicide of the Republican Chief.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Gambetta, head of the Bordeaux branch of the French Government, is reported to have committed suicide.

Distress in Paris—The Revictualling Impeded.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 30.—The distress in Paris is very great, and the destruction of the railways impedes the revictualling of the city. The Germans are meanwhile supplying articles of first necessity from their own stores.

Provisions Forwarded from Germany.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 30.—Immense quantities of provisions are being forwarded to Paris, and great efforts are being made to restore the railways. The Soissons line will be repaired in forty-eight hours, and the direct route in eight days.

France in a Stupor.

The capitulation of Paris has caused a feeling of stupor in the north of France.

The Emperor and Bismarck to Return to Germany.

LONDON, Jan. 31—12·30 A. M.—Count Bismarck will leave France after the meeting of National Assembly at Bordeaux. The early return of the Emperor to Berlin is expected. There is a report that he will start to-day (Tuesday), but it is not yet authenticated.

Passport Regulations.

The Germans will enforce rigid passport regulations during the armistice.

How the Armistice is Received.

LILLE, Jan. 30.—The armistice has astounded the people of the North of France, though the general impression is rather favorable than otherwise. There is a feeling of uncertainty as to the future, and a desire to wait for the conditions of peace before deciding upon plans for the future. It is reported that the Germans have invested Abbeville notwithstanding the armistice.

The New Portuguese Cabinet.

LISBON, Jan. 30.—The Marquis Deavila is endeavoring to complete the formation of the new Cabinet. The Bishop of Nyen has withdrawn from the Ministry.

Gambetta and Favre.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 30.—Gambetta forwarded a despatch by telegraph to-day to M. Favre, at Versailles, requesting him to break the silence maintained by the Paris Government; to state the name of the minister whose coming to Bordeaux has been announced, and the motives of the delay in his movements, and to give precise information respecting the condition of Paris.

Demonstrations have Occurred

in several French towns against both the armistice and the mutilation of France.

The Municipality of Lyons

appears to maintain its resistance to the Germans, and has sent a deputation to Bordeaux to urge the adoption of general measures for the same object.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

Favre and Bismarck at Versailles—Full Particulars of the Interviews—Excitement at Versailles—When the Negotiations Are Over Bismarck Whistles a Significant Air.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 26, via LONDON, Jan. 30—Morning.—The negotiations between Bismarck and Favre form one of the most interesting chapters in the history of this most memorable war. The arrival of Favre was known to none except those immediately concerned in conducting him through the lines.

On his arrival at the house, accompanied by Bismarck, in the Rue Provence, he was immediately admitted into the presence of the Chancellor. After a few preliminary remarks, Bismarck said:—"Well, Monsieur Favre, what is the object of this visit?"

Favre, much affected, replied, "The object is to put a stop to the terrible sufferings of the country, for now that hope of relief from without seems to be lost, Paris must needs seek peace. All we ask is such consideration as a generous enemy might give without the loss of advantage or honor."

Bismarck expressed his desire to do all in his power to show his respect for the sufferings and gallantry of the French nation, consistent with the safety, honor, and interest of United Germany. He said that this had been from the first to the last the object and desire of the Emperor and all his advisers, since the commencement of this unhappy war forced upon them.

Favre first demanded the terms already reported. Bismarck replied:—"It is not in my province to refuse or to accept the terms, but I must say the present proposals are such that I cannot myself approve them, and I feel confident my august master will reject them. However, it is my duty to submit them to his consideration."

After this formal business, Bismarck assumed the familiar and sociable air for which he is famous, and invited Favre to partake of refreshment, adding playfully that, from all reports, "you are not well supplied inside the city." Favre consented, and a good dinner was soon spread. After the entertainment Favre was politely but strictly placed under surveillance, and occupied an apartment over the Police Bureau.

As already known, the first overtures were promptly rejected. After Favre's return with the acceptance of the terms in substance demanded by the Emperor, great excitement prevailed in Versailles. The Mayor went twice to the Police Headquarters to endeavor to obtain an interview, but received a peremptory order not to repeat the attempt, as such act would render him liable to imprisonment. All communication between Favre and outsiders was strictly prevented.

A subsequent interview took place between Bismarck and Favre. The former afterwards waited on the King and the Council, when Favre's acceptance on the part of the Provisional Government was submitted. After Bismarck left the Emperor, he walked into the office of his chief aid, General Lemdorff, and began to whistle a Prussian air which the trumpeter sounds at boar-hunts when the beast is down and settled. After concluding for a time he walked out again, never having spoken a single word to any one present.

Next morning, the 25th, the terms drawn up over night between Bismarck and Favre in detail were handed to the Emperor, who opened the papers, read, frowned, and observed, in a disturbed tone:—"*Encore trop de baliverne.*" There is good reason to believe that the Emperor is badgered and bothered by the tricks of politicians, but he will be well pleased when all is over.

FROM THE STATE.

The Coal Strike.

ASHLAND, Pa., Jan. 31.—The President of the Anthracite Board of Trade has just published a call to the coal operators of the Schuylkill region to meet in Philadelphia on Thursday next.

All operators, whether connected with the local trade associations or not, are earnestly invited to be present, as measures of the greatest importance to the general trade will come before the meeting.

The Philadelphia Public Buildings.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 31.—The Committee on Municipal Corporations of the House this morning unanimously agreed to report with a negative recommendation Mr. Miller's bill designed to prevent the erection of the public buildings at the intersection of Broad and Market streets.

The Committee on the

Price and Lynd Contest

held a meeting this morning. Mr. Price was not represented by counsel, one of whom sent information that he did not intend to be present. Mr. Briggs argued the motion to quash the petition of Price on the ground of the illegality of the certificate attached. The committee decided that Mr. Lynd should file an answer, and that it should not in any way be allowed to affect the motion to quash. The committee adjourned to meet to-morrow. It seems to be conceded that the case will be permitted to go by default on the part of Mr. Price.

The European Steamship Bill

was again before the House Corporation Committee this morning. It was agreed to report it with the amendments that the tax exemption clause should be limited to ten years; that all the vessels should be built on the Delaware; and that all the material used in their construction should be purchased in Pennsylvania.

Messrs. Reyburn and Marshall opposed the amendments, believing so important a measure should not be hampered at its start. Other Philadelphia members refuse to state what course they had pursued in the committee. Mr. Josephs was absent.

The act repealing the

Delinquent Tax Collector Bill

of last session was also discussed in committee and made the special order for Thursday evening. It is believed that it will be reported as committed.

The Answer of Mr. Lynd

alleges that instead of having 1159 majority he really had 2185. It admits fraud in the Sixth division of the Sixteenth ward, and also admits that the return of the Seventeenth division of the Fifteenth ward, 83 majority for Price, was not included in the general return.

It also instances a number of precincts in the Third, Fourth, and Fifth wards, where 575 and upwards of illegal votes were polled for Price. It asks that the returns of the Eighth division of the Fourth ward, Fourteenth division of the Seventh ward, Third and Sixth divisions of the Fifth ward, and Seventh division of the Fourth ward, be disregarded, as residents were prevented from voting by organized gangs of rowdies.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Whaling News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—The whaling bark Massachusetts, owned by Moore & Co. of this city, was wrecked at Scammon's Lagoon on the 6th instant. She is a total loss. Her crew was saved, and are now *en route* to this city.

German Celebration.

The Germans celebrated the fall of Paris to-day. Between four and five thousand formed and marched in procession. The houses were illuminated, and the whole city appears to take part in the rejoicing.

Death of Commodore Wentworth.

Commodore E. Wentworth, U. S. Navy, senior son of the "Old Oaken Bucket" poet, died here last night of typhoid fever, aged fifty-five years, leaving a widow and five children.

The Weather

is warm and favorable. Nothing has been heard of

The Steamer Colorado,

from Panama, now overdue.

Blackmailing the Chinese.

The Special Government Agent at Fort Lane is making strong efforts to expose and bring to justice the attaches of the Custom House implicated in blackmailing the Chinese merchants. The blackmailers evidently work together, and the Chinese are afraid to give their testimony for fear of persecutions hereafter.

FROM THE WEST.

German Rejoicings in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—The Germans were rejoicing last night over the success of their countrymen in France. Large demonstrations were also made last night in Covington, and will be continued again to night. A meeting was held last night in this city to prepare for a grand celebration of the German victories.

Kentucky Central Railroad.

A public meeting was held last night in Covington against additional powers being granted to the Kentucky Central Railroad Company.

School Funds and Law Libraries.

The School Board took action last night against the bill pending in the Ohio Legislature allowing the appropriation of the school fund for the aid of law libraries.

Obituary.

Colonel J. N. Easthan, an old and prominent citizen of Vincennes, died to-day at his residence.

German Rejoicing in Denver.

DENVER, Jan. 30.—The Germans are jubilant over the German success at Paris. A salute of one hundred guns was fired this afternoon, and a torchlight procession paraded to-night.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 111¼; do. 1864, do., 110⅜; do. 1865, do. 109⅜; do. 1865, new, 109⅜; do. 1867, 108⅜; do. 1868, 108⅜; 10-40s, 109⅜. Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s, 89⅜; Canton Co., 71⅜; Cumberland pref., 30; New York Central and Hudson River, 94⅜; Erie, 21⅜; Reading, 98⅜; Adams Express, 67; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 94⅜; Illinois Central, 133⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104⅜, ex div.; Chicago and Rock Island, 108⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 46⅜.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 31.—Mr. Graham presented the minority report on the Lyndall-Dechert case. It is the same as when withdrawn for amendment, with the exception of erroneous figures being taken out.

The following bills were introduced:—

Mr. Nagle, one providing that the Frankford and Southwark Railway Company shall pay annually into the City Treasury, whenever the dividend declared by the company shall exceed six per cent. on the par value of the capital, a tax of six per cent. on such excess over six per cent. on the par value thus declared, and the tax shall be in lieu of the tax on dividends directed to be paid by the act of June 9, 1857.

A supplement to the act incorporating the Philadelphia and Delaware River Railroad Company.

Mr. Dechert one incorporating the firm of Morris, Tasker & Co.

Mr. Henszey, one directing the State Treasurer to pay R. W. Hammell such sum as may be found due him for services as captain of the Dana Troop, from July 2, 1863, to September 16, 1866.

Mr. Connell, one making it unlawful for the Germantown Passenger Railway Company, or any person acting for them, to salt the tracks of said road, between Manheim street and the end of their road, in the Twenty-second ward.

Mr. Albright, one repealing the law that limits the charter of the Allentown Iron Company to twenty years.

Also the Senate bill incorporating the Republican Invincibles of Philadelphia. The following is the bill authorizing reformed voting in the election of school directors as it passed the Senate:—

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That in future elections of Directors of Common Schools in this Commonwealth, whenever two or more persons are to be chosen in a district for the same term of service, each voter may give all his votes to one or more candidates, as he shall think fit, and the candidates highest in the votes shall be declared elected. Any appointment to fill a vacancy in a Board of Directors shall, whenever practicable, be made from among the voters of the proper district, who shall have voted for the directors whose place is to be filled.

Section 2. Whenever a voter shall intend to give more votes than one to any candidate for director, he shall express his intention distinctly and clearly upon the face of his ballot, otherwise but one vote shall be counted and allowed to such candidate, but any ballot which shall contain or express a greater number of votes than the whole number to which the voter shall be entitled shall be rejected.

House.

The morning session was occupied in the first reading of a number of private bills of no particular importance. The Corporation Committee of the House has agreed to report the American Steamship Company bill, but has added an amendment providing that the exemption from taxation shall only extend for ten years, and has inserted the following proviso:—

Provided that all vessels used by this company on voyages outward to Europe, and all machinery used in them, except such as may be furnished for repairs in other ports, shall be built or manufactured in the State of Pennsylvania.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31.—Cotton inactive and rather unsettled; middling uplands, 15@15⅛c.; low middling, 14⅜c. Flour active, and City Mills advanced 25 cents. Howard Street superfine, $5·50@6; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·75@9; City Mills superfine, $6@7·75; do. extra, $7@8·25; do. family, $8·50@11; Western superfine, $5·50@6; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·50@8·50. Wheat firm and active; choice white, $2; fair to prime, $1·75@1·90; prime to choice red, $1·90@2; fair to good, $1·60@1·80; common, $1·45@1·55; Ohio and Indiana, $1·60@1·75; Pennsylvania, $1·55@1·65. Corn firm and scarce; white, 89@90c.; yellow, 80c. Oats quiet at 55@56c. Rye quiet at 90@95c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky quiet at 95½@96½c.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,}
Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1871.}

The bank statement last night reflects the different phases of the money market during the past week very faithfully. There is a heavy falling off in the amounts of deposits, amounting to $858,597. Specie has also declined $191,398, and the loans have been contracted $330,644. There is a slight increase in legal tender reserves amounting to $290,168. These figures indicate no material change, but only a turn in the condition of the money market usual at the beginning of February. The demand for loans to-day is only moderate. We quote on call at 5½@6½ per cent., according to collateral, and discount at 7@8 per cent. for short dates and good credit.

Gold continues moderately active and strong, ranging between 111@111⅛.

Government bonds continue in favor with investors, and prices show a further advance of about ⅛.

The Stock market was moderately active and steady in prices. Old City 6s sold at 100¾, and new do. at 101@101⅛.

Reading Railroad sold at 49¼@49·31; Camden and Amboy at 116½; Norristown at 81; Catawissa preferred at 38⅝, b. o.; North Pennsylvania at 44¾; and Philadelphia and Erie at 28⅛@28¼.

In Canal shares there were sales of Lehigh at 34¼@34⅜, the latter b. o.

In Bank shares the only sales were in Philadelphia at 160.

Second and Third Streets Railroad stock changed hands at 58⅛, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets do. at 23, and a few shares of Central Transportation at 50.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1900 City 6s, Old...	101	11 sh Cam & A....	116
$500 do.........	100¾	25 sh Norrist'n R...	81
$3700 do.........	101	200 sh Ph & E R.b5.	28⅛
$1700 City 6s, New.	101	200 do.....b60.	28¼
$5000 do.........	101⅛	70 sh Reading R...	49·31
$1000 C & A 6s 83...	97	200 do.........	49¼
$15000 Phila & E 6s..	93	100 sh Leh N..b60.	34⅜
$10000 Am Gold......	111⅛	100 do.....s60.	34¼
$350 Sch N 7s B L.	81	200 do....b60.	34⅜
$800 Pa 6s, 3 se....	106	7 sh N Pa R.....	44¾
$3000 Penna Cp 5s..	104	16 sh Phila Bk.....	160
$1000 Sch N 6s, 76.	75¼	10 sh Cent Trans...	50
100 sh Cat Pf...b60.	38⅝	82 sh 2d & 3d St..	58⅛

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$100 Read 6s, '86...	96¼	67 sh Cam & Am..	116⅛
$4100 City 6s, Old...	101	400 sh Penna R.....	62⅛
15 sh Ph & Wilm R	51⅛	50 sh O C & A R...	46⅛

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111	12·37 P. M.	111
10·07 "	111⅛	12·38 "	111⅛
10·45 "	111	12·40 "	111
10·47 "	111⅛	12·41 "	111⅛
12·30 P. M.	111¼	12·42 M.	111¼
12·31 "	111⅛	12·45 P. M.	111⅛
12·35 "	111¼	12·46 "	111¼
12·36 "	111⅛		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Jan. 31.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 ₩ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is quiet, with small sales at 10¾@11¼c. ₩ pound. Timothy is nominal at $6·25. Flaxseed may be quoted $2·10.

The Flour market continues fair, and from the home consumers a steady demand. About 800 barrels sold, including superfine at $5@5·50; extras at $5·75@6·25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $6·75@7·75; Pennsylvania do. do at $6·25@6·50; Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio do. do. at $6·75@7·75, and fancy brands at $8@9. Rye Flour is held at $5·25@5·50. In Corn Meal no sales.

There is very little prime Wheat offering and for this description a fair demand prevails. Sales of Indiana red at $1·57@1·60; Pennsylvania do. at $1·45, and amber at $1·60@1·67. Rye is held at 95@97c. for Western. Corn is quiet, but steady. Sales of yellow at 80@82c., and Western mixed at 78@80c. Oats are unchanged, 1500 bushels sold at 57@60c.

In Barley and Malt no sales.

Whisky is quiet but steady; we quote Western iron-bound at 95c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Arrived, steamships Europa, from Glasgow, and Rapidan, from Havana.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA........JANUARY 31

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.........38 | 11 A. M.......39 | 2 P. M.......43

SUN RISES	7·12	MOON SETS	3·10
SUN SETS	5·16	HIGH WATER	10·4

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Leopard, Hughes, New York, Graeff, Rothermel & Co.

Brig Juliet C. Clark, Moore, Trinidad, Warren & Gregg.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE INCOME TAX.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The House of Representatives long since decided that the tax on certain incomes should be abolished, but the Senate would not then concur. At length, the Senate votes for repeal; when lo! the House kicks the bill under its table on a red-tape assumption that the Senate has no right to originate a bill affecting the revenue! This is so absurd that forty precedents would not suffice to render it plausible. The Federal Constitution says:—

> Art. 1, sec. 7. "All bills *for raising revenue* shall originate in the House of Representatives;"

but this is not a bill "for raising revenue;" and there is no other clause whereon the assumption of the House can be based. The pretense is as unreasonable as its consequence is deplorable.

Secretary Boutwell is reported as having said that the income tax can be collected for half a million dollars. We trust that he has said nothing of the sort; for such an estimate must contemplate a most imperfect performance of the official duties expressly required by this act. There are not less than ten millions of men and single women living in the United States. How are the assessors to know that any of these have not an income of $2000? Crippled, squalid beggars have at length been discovered to have been capitalists; misers shiver in rags and famish on crusts when they actually roll in wealth. To execute this law thoroughly, every man and single woman in the country should be served with an income blank, compelled to fill it up, be questioned concerning their means, and obliged to swear to their return, with a caution that they would be fined and prosecuted for perjury if they paltered with their consciences. Were this done once, the tax would not survive the odium thus excited. It stands now, simply because not half, even, of the million who ought to pay are ever asked to do so. They chuckle at the thought that others are made to pay while they are exempted; and this is all the basis there is for pronouncing the income tax popular. It is taxation by guess and taxation on honesty; hence those who are not guessed worth $2000 per annum and those whom a tax of $10,000 per ounce on honesty would not require to pay more than sixpence unite in shouting, "Keep on the income tax!"

We trust it will yet be abolished at this session. It is inquisitorial, unequal, oppressive. If it were faithfully enforced, it would cost in blanks and their service a large portion of its proceeds. It is a discouragement to thrift. It tempts to concealment and evasion. It enables A. to poke his nose unwarrantably into B.'s private affairs. It was revived last year in defiance of a distinct pledge that there should be no more of it. But, whether the movement for repeal succeeds or fails, we are thankful to Commissioner Pleasonton for his manly, earnest, effective advocacy of the right.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD AND THE GOVERNMENT.

From the N. Y. Times.

"When a man is down, kick him," seems to be the maxim acted upon in many quarters in regard to the Pacific Railroad, since the obligation of the companies, in the matter of interest upon the Government loan, became a subject of newspaper controversy. Positive judgments are pronounced, with a contemptuous indifference to facts. The claim urged by Mr. Boutwell against the companies is made a pretext for assailing their stockholders and managers generally, and for setting up a standard of criticism covering their entire history and management. They are assumed to be at fault in respect of the repayment of interest to the Government, and harsh measures are demanded for the enforcement of the view put forward by Mr. Boutwell. All this is wrong, because in advance of any decision by a tribunal competent to pronounce authoritatively upon the point in dispute. Whether, as the companies allege, they are bound meanwhile to repay the Government to the extent of only half the earnings of the road on account of the Government service, with an addition of, at least, five per cent. of the net earnings of the road after it shall have been accepted as complete, or whether, as the Secretary asserts, the Government is entitled to retain all the earnings of the character described, and to recover at once any sum that may be due on account of interest, is really a question of law, and one that may be judicially settled. We may have our own idea of the case, but, after all, its final adjudication rests with the courts, not with politicians or newspapers. A contract exists by the terms of which both parties must abide. And the nature and scope of these terms are regulated by the letter of the law under which the road was constructed, with such light as may have been shed upon it during the discussions in Congress pending its passage. The Senate Judiciary Committee and the House Appropriation Committee both have this aspect of the subject under consideration; and the conclusions they may respectively arrive at will very properly influence the action of Congress upon the propositions before it. Until these conclusions are known, there is neither generosity nor justice in the attempts that are being made to prejudge the question by appeals to popular prejudice. The country desires only what is right, and the courts may be relied upon, as a last resort, to guard from wrong the public interest. That should be enough to show the impropriety of introducing mere clamor as an element in the case.

Equally unfair is the assumption of a tone which treats the Pacific Railroad as a commonplace project, and the companies that own it as enemies of the public. The building of such a road now seems an easy task. We see it in operation and imagine that they who speak of difficulties encountered in its construction are guilty of exaggeration. The fact remains, however, that the road as it stands is a monument of skill, enterprise, energy, and sagacity which has no parallel on the continent. It was undertaken as a national work, and has amply vindicated the policy which fostered it liberally with national aid. Traversing a wilderness destitute of the commonest materials required for its construction, it was built far in advance of civilization, amid drawbacks and risks that would have deterred ordinary men. Finished, too, in one-third of the time allowed by law, it has not only opened the heart of the continent to settlement, and made available vast mineral resources, but has reduced very largely the transportation expenditures of the Government, and contributed greatly to the solution of its Indian problem. These considerations ought not to be allowed to take the place of law in determining the obligation of the companies, but certainly they are reasons for approaching the subject in a friendly spirit, and for rejecting harsh counsels as unwarranted and unjust. The duty of Congress as between the Treasury and the railroad is to protect public interests. But the performance of this duty does not imply hostility to the companies or forgetfulness of the service which, with all their faults, they have rendered the country.

REVOLUTIONS IN FRANCE SINCE 1789 —THE EXAMPLE OF 1814.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Since the year 1789 France has periodically proved herself to be the focus of European revolution. The revolution of 1789, which was rather held in check than brought to a close by the establishment of the Consulate in 1799 and by the establishment of the empire in 1804, not only completely changed the character of France, but convulsed Europe and gave birth to ideas which at intervals, more or less regular, have found expression in the political upheaving of the continent. The establishment of the empire was not less a revolution than was the destruction of the monarchy. The restoration of the monarchy in 1814; the downfall of Charles the Tenth in 1830 and the accession to power of Louis Philippe; the fall of Louis Philippe and the proclamation of the republic in 1848; the *coup d'etat* of 1851, followed, as it was, by the re-establishment of the empire in 1852—these mark the great changes which have taken place in France since the commencement of the great revolution.

Among all those revolutionary changes the only parallel to that which now exists is that of 1814. Then, as now, the foot of the invader was on French soil. Then, as now, Paris had surrendered and France was prostrate. Then, as now, hundreds of thousands of armed invaders were quartered in and around the unhappy city. The question raised by the allies immediately after the occupation was with whom they should treat in arranging a peace. The Emperor Alexander, who was the mouthpiece of the allied sovereigns, at a meeting held in the house of M. Talleyrand, where were the leading members of the Senate and the most distinguished characters in the French capital, stated that three courses were open to them—to treat with Napoleon, to establish a regency, or to recall the House of Bourbon. France could have her choice. Talleyrand rose and said that the first two projects were inadmissible, as the peace of Europe could not be considered safe with Napoleon or any of his dynasty on the throne of France. The third was the only course which would be generally acceptable to the French people. On being questioned by the Emperor Alexander as to how he proposed to arrive at his object, Talleyrand replied that he would answer for the Senate, and that their example would be speedily followed by the whole French people. On the 1st of April the Senate assembled at the call of M. Talleyrand and appointed a provisional government. On the following day (April 2) the Senate formally dethroned Napoleon. The Corps Legislatif, which had also been convened, endorsed the action of the Senate. In the course of a protracted sitting—which commenced on the evening of the 5th and lasted till seven o'clock in the morning of the 6th—the Senate agreed to call Louis XVIII to the throne. On the 3d of May Louis, by the gate of St. Denis, entered Paris; and amid scenes of joyous excitement such as have seldom been witnessed the King took possession of the halls of his ancestors.

What is particularly interesting to us now is that the allied sovereigns and their representatives recognized and treated with the Senate and Corps Legislatif. They accepted and dealt with the constituted authorities as they found them. The peculiarity of the situation to-day is that King William has two governments to deal with. There is a government *de facto*—a government self-constituted, with which he has had no choice but treat in the matter of the surrender. There is also the government *de jure*—a government legally constituted, and, so far as election goes, formally representative of the French people. King William, we may rest assured, will not recognize the revolutionary Government. The question now is whether he will convene and negotiate with the Senate and Corps Legislatif, or whether he will convoke a general assembly. It is more than likely that he will follow the example of 1814, thus recognizing the properly constituted authorities, and yet leaving France free to decide upon a form of government. At present, so far as we can see, the choice lies between the regency of the Empress and the restoration of the house of Orleans.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

From the N. Y. World.

The consular and diplomatic appropriation for the coming year, lately submitted to the House, amounts to $1,438,347. The actual expenditure under this head last year was $1,490,776·25. These sums are both in gold.

There is no branch in the public service so universally conceded to be in incompetent hands as this. In all important posts the administration finds it necessary to replace one unsatisfactory Minister with another equally futile every six months. The Ministers to the second-class powers furnish targets for the satire and scorn of tourists. And the function of the consuls, American commerce having been driven from the sea by protective legislation, mainly consists in acting as amateur detectives in behalf of the New York Custom House.

The salaries of these functionaries is in proportion to their work. The establishments of our ministers at such capitals as London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, and Madrid are entirely beneath the dignity of their positions and of the nation which they represent. The British ministers are liberally paid, as they mostly deserve, in every case far above the American standard, and the whole diplomatic and consular service is both far better done and far better paid than our own.

And yet the total cost of maintaining our own inefficient and shabby service is greater by $600,000 than the cost of maintaining the efficient and impressive service of Great Britain. Considering the results of the expenditure this seems incredible. But the official figures sustain it. The amount of the diplomatic salaries and pensions (the latter an unknown expense in our system) for the year 1868 was £174,053 1s. 4d., or in our money $870,265. England pays high salaries where she looks for important services. We pay wretched salaries to the occupants of the positions of highest trust. She has able, accomplished, and experienced men in all her important diplomatic posts. We have men almost always inexperienced, and whose ability and accomplishment, if such they possess, are a matter of sheer luck, and not at all of necessity or prevision. And yet our republican simplicity costs 70 per cent. more than her aristocratic sumptuosity. Decidedly the diplomatic and consular service needs looking into.

THE PURITY OF ELECTIONS.

From the Albany Journal.

The appearance of Governor Hoffman in the *role* of an election-purist is a singular and refreshing spectacle. It stimulates the gratifying hope that he may yet propose the repeal of the infamous Erie swindle, to which he gave life and being. It excites a new sensation of delight at the possibility that he may yet suggest the reform of the Tammany Government, with which he has been so closely identified. What may not be expected indeed from one who is capable of such surprises? When a Democratic Governor so far emancipates himself from all the associations and traditions of his party, as to propose a measure against corruptions at elections, it means either the dawn of the political millennium or —nothing at all!

In view of the past career and notorious character of the Democratic party, the message of his Excellency is probably inspired by the desire to redeem it, if possible, from some of the odium of election frauds. The party is covered all over with the leprosy of corruption, bribery and outrage—the Governor would doubtless be glad to hide its putrid blotches and fetid taint under the cloak of specious professions. It is everywhere known as the party of election crimes —the Governor would doubtless like something which should serve as a counterpoise to these truthful and damaging charges. But novel as is the spectacle, and suspicious as are its undercurrents, we gladly hail it for all it is worth. We heartily welcome any accession to the ranks of those who would purify the ballot.

We shall give a sincere and cordial support to any proposition, come from what source it may, which shall be designed and calculated to lift our elections above the corruptions and frauds which now distinguish them. The Governor points out what is unquestionably a great evil. To arrest bribery at elections, to check the prodigal use of money and the common purchase of votes, would be a grand reform. Governor Hoffman has made a proposition which, whether efficacious or not, looks in that direction. If he and his friends sincerely mean reform, if they really desire to purify our elections, they will not want for support from Republicans.

But it cannot fail to strike every intelligent man that this Governor Hoffman who now talks so finely about the importance of purifying elections is the same Governor Hoffman who, in his annual message, vehemently denounced a measure already in existence for the purification of the ballot-box. This is no subject for Janus-faced conduct. A man cannot be for pure elections and against pure elections. Governor Hoffman condemns the purchase of votes, and so far he is right. But does he not know that this is only one form of corruption? Does he not know that as compared with some others, shameful as it is, it is nevertheless the least objectionable? It unquestionably prostitutes the ballot-box. But it at least does not defy the popular will. Governor Hoffman takes particular pains to denounce the man who secures public place by corrupting the electors.

But he has not a word to say against the man who secures public place by trampling upon the expression of the people. For two years he himself occupied the Executive Chair by a tenure which rested solely upon fraud. If he holds the position now by a more rightful title, it is only because the people had become so habituated to the reign of fraud and so impressed with the hopelessness of any effort against its unlimited resources, that they made no serious attempt. Wherein is his position more honorable when he gains his place through the stuffing of ballot-boxes and the fraudulent canvass of votes than the position of another who gains his place by bribing the electors?

We like Governor Hoffman's proposition, we repeat, as far as it goes. But we insist that he and his friends shall go farther, or else confess that they are dealing only in claptrap. They cannot impose upon the people with the pretense of desiring honest elections while they uphold the unparalleled system of fraud with which their names are so disgracefully associated. So long as they denounce the national law to protect the ballot-box, so long as they resist every effort directed against repeating and false counting, so long as at this very moment they are contemplating the repeal of the Registry law for the city of New York, the role of election reformers very poorly becomes them. We are with them in every effort to check bribery —will they go with us in the effort to check repeating? We are with them in the desire to cut off venal voters—will they go with us in the desire to cut off illegal voters? We are with them in the movement to get the ballots honestly into the box—will they go with us in the movement to get the ballots honestly counted after they are there? If not, let them confess the hypocrisy of their pretense about desiring pure elections.

GREELEY ON SUMNER.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Some antediluvian politician of Caldwell, Ohio, who was doubtless a radiant abolitionist before General Grant was known to fame, having written to the New York *Tribune* that "we of Ohio regard Charles Sumner as the probable successor of General Grant in 1873," that leading organ of radicalism bluffs him off by not only reminding him that it is too soon yet to talk of the next Presidency, but by emitting the shocking opinion that, if the Massachusetts Senator "could only realize that another may differ from him, yet not be totally depraved, he would be a still greater man than he is."

This most felicitous criticism hits the nail on the head; and if the *Tribune* be correct in describing the mental idiosyncrasy of Mr. Sumner, he is the true representative man of the radical party, and ought to be its next candidate for the Presidency. The very essence of fanaticism is to believe in the moral depravity of all who differ from its supporters, and even, as in the case of Wilson's eulogy of Stanton, argue that such depravity, when exhibited in its service, is virtue and patriotism combined. In this characteristic of radical parties in all ages political philosophy sees one of the principal reasons why in free governments it always leads towards despotism.

Oliver Cromwell was the legitimate product of the Puritan fanaticism which thought it moral depravity to be a churchman or a royalist. Jacobinism, the Puritanism of French republicanism, paved the way for Napoleon, and American fanatical radicalism will fail to convert a President into a dictator solely because Washington city is not a Paris, this Union not a small island like Great Britain, and our people better educated and kept better informed of the doings of their Government than were our ancestors under the Stuarts or the French of the last century. Still, with such warnings as the proposed election force bill, they should keep wide awake.

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS January 1, 1871	$3,050,536
Receipts of Premiums, '70	$2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870	137,050
	$2,233,204
Losses paid in 1870	$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
SAMUEL W. JONES,
JOHN A. BROWN,
CHARLES TAYLOR,
AMBROSE WHITE,
WILLIAM WELSH,
JOHN MASON,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,
FRANCIS R. COPE,
EDW. H. TROTTER,
EDW. S. CLARKE,
T. CHARLTON HENRY,
ALFRED D. JESSUP,
LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
CLEMENT A. GRISCOM,
WILLIAM BROCKIE. [1 23]

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL .... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS .... 2,609,888·24
INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5.500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732.

TRUSTEES.
William H. Hamilton,
John Carrow,
George I. Young,
Jos. R. Lyndall,
Levi P. Coats,
Samuel Sparhawk,
Charles P. Bower,
Jesse Lightfoot,
Robert Shoemaker,
Peter Armbruster,
M. H. Dickinson,
Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Richardson,
William H. Rhawn,
William M. Seyfert,
John F. Smith,
Nathan Hilles,
George A. West,
Robert Pearce,
John Kessler, Jr.,
Edward B. Orne,
Charles Stokes,
John W. Everman,
Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) .... $200,000·00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 .... $600·388·24
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benj. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
J. Livingston Erringer,
James L. Claghorn,
Wm. G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thomas H. Montgomer
James M. Aertsen.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
.4] No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'kt v'l	$1,293·557 00
	Real Estate	56,000·50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375·47
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	142,911·73
		$1,820,727·97

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Joseph H. Seal,
James Traquair,
Henry Sloan,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernadou,
Wm. C. Houston,
H. Frank Robinson,
Samuel E. Stokes,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 2 1 11m

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Steam to and from NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, AND QUEENSTOWN.

Steamers sail WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Cabin, $75 and $65; Steerage, $28. Excursion tickets, good for one year, liberally reduced. Persons sending for their friends can obtain tickets (Steerage) for $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow by this favorite route at the same low currency rates.

Passengers booked to and from London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, etc., at lowest rates.

NOTE.—The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line are among the largest in the world, and are celebrated for speed, safety, and comfort. Owing to reduction, rates are now $15 in Cabin and $2 in steerage cheaper than other first-class lines.

For passage, or bank drafts for any amount, payable at sight in all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to
WALLER & CO., Agents,
1 16 *No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.*

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 61

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of London, Saturday, January 28, at 11 A. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, Feb. 4, at 2 P. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 7, at 1 P.M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.!
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
45 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK
VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL,
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 1 20

FOR NEW YORK
via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
1 21 PHILADELPHIA.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,

are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 28

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, February 7, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, February 3.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, February 4, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, February 4

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday, February 10, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, February 17.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 1 No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND,
AND
NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1871.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 1 11

NEW EXPRESS LINE
TO
ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., VIA CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL,
with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

CARRIAGES.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

JOSEPH BECKHAUS,
No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,
ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE,
Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS
CARRIAGES.
NEWEST STYLES.

Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Phætons, Rockaways, Etc., SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.

Fine and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. 12 21 3mrp

FURNACES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
FRED. T. MECKE. H. J. DEAS
H. J. DEAS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Warm Air Furnaces
AND
Cooking Ranges,
Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Man Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators.
No. 111 North SEVENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 22 thstu6mrp
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

LETTER FROM A DULUTHIAN.

The Northern Pacific Railroad—The Climate of the Northwest.

PART II.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

GEOGRAPHY CORRECTED.

It is high time that the mis-education in geography which most Americans now on the stage of action received in their childhood, when Chicago was an Indian village, and Lake Superior an unknown sea, should be corrected. A study of recent maps will serve to disabuse prejudice. They will show that the extreme north shore of Lake Superior is upon the same latitude as Paris, that it is about 200 miles south of the latitude of London, over 400 miles south of the latitude of Edinburgh, and over 700 miles south of the latitude of St. Petersburg, in Russia.

THE SUMMER ISOTHERMAL LINE.

The mean temperature of spring in Minnesota is 45 deg., equal to Chicago; summer, 70 deg., equal to Northern Illinois and Philadelphia; autumn, 45 deg., equal to New Hampshire and Michigan; winter, 16 deg., equal to Central Vermont and New Hampshire; whole year, 45 deg., equal to Central New York, two degrees farther south. Remembering that Minnesota is the coldest portion of the country tributary to the Northern Pacific, and that the above statistics are gathered from the now more thickly settled parts of that State, which are its coldest parts, let us now consider the "summer isothermal line" of seventy degrees, which in Europe passes through Southern France, Lombardy, and the great wheat growing regions of Southern Russia, striking our Atlantic coast at the east end of Long Island, and passing through Central Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio and Indiana, and skirting the southern shore of Lake Michigan, diverges northwesterly and goes north of St. Paul up into the British Possessions to latitude 52 deg., five degrees farther north than Duluth. From the above, all will see that the Northwest is not too cold for profitable farming; consequently we read of it the following, which is abundantly corroborated by officers of the army and explorers:—"It is a region in all whose valleys peaches, apples, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, and sweet potatoes have rapid growth and complete maturity." Professor Hind, in an official statement to the Canadian Legislature, reported of the Saskatchawan country, which is *two hundred miles north of the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad* crops of wheat of fifty-six measured bushels to the acre, and that forty bushels to the acre is a fair return on new land, while the yield of vegetables surpassed in quantity and quality anything he had ever seen before. He also reported melons growing with the utmost luxuriance, ripening without any artificial aid, and that Indian corn, if an early variety be selected, may *always* be relied on. The wondrous activity of the vegetative principle in this whole region can hardly be realized by persons who have not been convinced by ocular demonstration.

THE WINTER CLIMATE.

Upon first saying anything about Duluth to Eastern persons, I am invariably met with this remark:—"Duluth? ah, that is about a hundred miles north of St. Paul; it must be *very cold* up there." I tell them the mercury does not fall in winter time as low as at St. Paul by ten degrees, the cause of which is that the winds from off that great inland sea, Lake Superior, which never freezes over, modify the temperature. Grasping that idea, they take the first step towards understanding the increased mildness of the climate on a line west and north of Duluth. Going from that point westward, you travel comparatively a short distance till you feel the influence of the Pacific winds and strike the climatic line of Southern Illinois. As you press on the climate steadily modifies, until, in Oregon and Washington Territory, snow is a novelty, and there is almost no winter at all aside from a rainy season, as in California. The winters at Puget Sound, the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, are so mild that summer flowers which in the latitude of Philadelphia we are obliged to place in the hot-house are there left out in the open garden without being injured.

COMPARISONS OF TEMPERATURE.

Official records, kept at the various military stations on the upper waters of the Missouri, show that the average annual temperature for a series of years has been warmer in Central Montana than at Chicago or Albany. Lieutenant Mullen, of the United States army, who spent four years in the region to be traversed by the Northern Pacific, says:—"The temperature of Walla-Walla in 45 deg. is similar to that of Washington city, in 38 deg. latitude, (nearly 500 miles farther south); that of Clark's Fork in 48 deg. to that of St. Joseph, Missouri, in latitude 41 deg.; that of Bitter Root Valley in 46 deg. is similar to that of Philadelphia in latitude 40 deg. Here we find *mild winters and vigorous grasses even in midwinter.*"

NOT TOO COLD TO OPERATE RAILROADS.

There are great lines of railroad in daily operation over tracts of country even colder than the route from Fort Benton to the Pacific. Take the unusually cold winter of 1853-54, and the mean temperature at Montreal, on the Grand Trunk Railroad, latitude 45 deg. 30 min., was 13 deg. 22 min., while at Fort Benton, on or near the line of the Northern Pacific, in latitude 47 deg. 49 min., about 150 miles farther north, it was 25 deg. 38 min. above zero, a difference of 12 deg. 16 min. in favor of the latter place. In fact, the temperature of Fort Benton during that unusually cold winter was 7 deg. 58 min. higher than the average temperature of Montreal for ten years, and 12 deg. 8 min. higher than that of Quebec. Comparing that winter with the winters of a quarter of a century at Moscow and St. Petersburg, and Fort Benton, one of the coldest points on the line of the Northern Pacific, has the advantage in temperature over the former city of 10 deg. 18 min., and over the latter city of 7 deg. 28 min. And yet railroads are in constant operation in the above regions.

COMPARISONS CONTINUED.

The greatest cold on this northern route in the winter of 1853-4 was 20 deg. below zero at Camp Stevens. At Quebec it was 29 deg., Montreal 34 deg., and at Fort Snelling, near St. Paul, right on the great lines of railroads traversing Minnesota, 36 deg. During that remarkably cold winter the temperature was below zero twelve days at Fort Benton, ten days at Camp Stevens, eighteen days each at Fort Snelling and Montreal, and twenty-three days at Quebec. The warm days at Fort Benton, when the average temperature was above the freezing point, were forty-three out of the ninety days, against only six days at Fort Snelling, five at Quebec, eight at Montreal, and eighteen at Albany—all in the winter of 1853-54. The winters at Fort Benton are about half a degree warmer than those of Chicago, while its average temperature for the whole year is two degrees higher, and only one degree lower than that of Dublin or London; and yet many in their ignorance look upon this as a hyperborean region.

THE PHILOSOPHY

of this climatic difference is simple, viz., the mountain ranges on the northern route are broken down so low as to give full scope to the rays of the sun, and free ingress to the warm winds from the Pacific which prevail in winter, and which (aided by the warm ocean currents corresponding to our Atlantic Gulf Stream), produce the genial climate of our Pacific coast, and carry their softening effect hundreds of miles inward; and, at the same time, especially during the growing season, convey the rain-clouds saturated with the evaporation of the tropics eastward over the "fertile belt" stretching from the mountains to the lakes, thus redeeming it from that aridity as well as intenser cold that mar the development of much of the country tributary to the Central route.

TOO DRY FOR HEAVY SNOW FALLS.

Two elements must combine in proper proportions to secure large deposits of snow-cold and moisture. On our Pacific coast we have abundance of the latter, but the former failing, we have rain instead of snow. In the central portions of the northern route, we have sufficient cold for deep snows; but the requisite moisture being lacking, the result is snow falls so light that railroads can be operated during the winter with very little embarrassment. This is the case in Minnesota, where, gliding along our roads, we are often amused with reading about our snow-bound friends in New York, New England, and Ohio. During the last five years the snow on the ground at St. Paul has not averaged ten inches in depth, and at the date of this letter the lumbermen of Minnesota are impeded in their operations by the lack of snow. Blodgett's rain maps show that the total annual fall of snow in that region is only *twenty* inches, while in Canada the average is *fifty* inches, and in New England from *seventy* inches in the interior to *one hundred* inches on the seaboard. Between thirty-nine and forty-three degrees north is emphatically the snow latitude of the continent, the latitude of conjoined cold and moisture. On the Atlantic coast, where the constantly arising moisture from the ocean meets the intense cold, we find the only exception to this rule. We are above that latitude.

CATTLE FORAGE ALL WINTER.

Doubtless in the gorges of the Rocky Mountains snow collects to the depth of several feet, yet it is true of this northern route generally that railroads traversing it will meet with much less obstruction from the snow than the average of roads not only in the New England but also in the Middle States. The Indians from latitude 45 up to 53 degrees not only hunt the buffalo on horseback all winter, but leave their unused, often stolen, horses to forage for themselves, and they come in in the spring fat, sleek, and strong; and the buffalo, elk, and deer of this region are invariably "spring fat," and never "spring poor." A Mr. T. M. McCoy wintered two hundred head of cattle within a few miles of the summit of the Rocky Mountains, in Washington Territory, without any food whatever, excepting what they had by grazing on the dry but very nutritious "bunch grass," which is a kind of compound of timothy and oats.

EARLY SPRINGS.

Lewis and Clarke, among the earliest explorers of the Northwest, write:—"Nearly the whole of this wide-spread country along the Rocky Mountains is covered with a profusion of grasses *which are, at this time (May 17, 1805), as high as the knees.*" In 1858 spring wheat was sown in Minnesota on the 25th of February, and in 1860, on the 7th of March.

In behalf of the Northwest, allow me to thank you for the use of your columns in adding somewhat to the popular knowledge of its resources, capabilities, and enjoyabilities. H.

Philadelphia, Jan. 25, 1871.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Mrs. Matilda Kelley has been committed to prison for killing her husband, Frederick Kelley.

—The Delaware and Schuylkill rivers were quite full of ice yesterday, the Schuylkill being closed above the dam, and below as far down as Walnut street. The Delaware was full of floating ice, and the trips of the Camden ferry boats were considerably interfered with.

—There was a fire at the Washington House, Chesnut street, above Seventh, last evening, which originated accidentally. The house is not occupied, but is undergoing extensive alterations, preparatory to its being opened by George J. Bolton. There was a fire in the furnace in the basement, which caught to some wood-work, burned through the floor into a sitting-room, and ran up a column to the ceiling, damaging the plaster cornice. The loss will not probably exceed one hundred dollars.

—The Midnight Mission has for its object the rescue and elevation of fallen women. There were in the Home December 31, 1869, 17 persons; admitted during the year 1870, 89; sent to places, 29; restored to their families, 10; sent to other institutions, 8; left of their own accord, 37; discharged, 4; remaining December 31, 1870, 16. Total number in the Home during 1870, 106.

—The joint special Committee on the Improvement of the Navigation of the Delaware and representatives from the Board of Trade, Commercial Exchange, Port Wardens, etc., accompanied by Mr. Strickland Kneass, Chief Engineer and Surveyor of the city, and a number of invited guests, took an excursion down the Delaware to the Horseshoe, on board the City Ice Boat No. 2, Captain Henry Schellinger, to inspect the state of the channel and obtain information as to what steps would be necessary or expedient to improve the navigation of the river at that point. The boat left Arch street wharf at 2 o'clock, and proceeded down the river as far as Chester. Much heavy ice was found in the Horseshoe, through which the powerful vessel made her way with little apparent difficulty. Returning, the party were taken up the Schuylkill as far as the Penrose Ferry bridge, when the boat turned and proceeded down to League Island, and up the Delaware to Chesnut street wharf.

Domestic Affairs.

—The impeachment trial of Governor Holden was formally commenced yesterday at Raleigh.

—A powder factory exploded at Greenville, N. J., yesterday, but fortunately no one was injured.

—The Legislature of British Columbia has accepted the proposals for confederation with Canada.

—The Germans of Baltimore celebrated the capitulation of Paris by making a procession last night with torches and music.

—Two hundred pounds of opium have just been seized aboard the steamer Japan, from Hong Kong, now in the port of San Francisco.

—Secretary and Mrs. Delano gave their first card reception last evening, and it was largely attended by many of the most prominent officials in Washington.

—By action of the Senate of New Jersey last night, some former legislation was repealed, which now leaves the Air-line Railroad in possession of its charter for a link of several miles in the road which was previously disputed.

Foreign Affairs.

—The German Parliament is to meet on the 9th of March.

—Supplies from several quarters are to be forwarded immediately to the starving Parisians.

—A Bordeaux despatch says that at the end of the armistice France will resume the war with 900,000 men.

—An official despatch says that General Bourbaki has entered Switzerland, crossing the border near Bruntrut.

—A cordon is drawn around Paris, and no one allowed to enter or leave without a permit from the German authorities.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

An Open Boat Ice-locked All Night in Long Island Sound.

On Saturday night a boat containing two citizens of New Rochelle, who were out duck shooting, was caught in the ice opposite the United States army post at David's Island, and was rapidly carried towards the open sound. Lieutenant P. H. Ray, of the 8th Infantry, stationed on David's Island, saw the peril in which the duck-hunters were placed, and started with a boat's crew of six men to their rescue. He succeeded in rescuing the two civilians and in getting them into his boat, but then discovered that he too, with his party, was hopelessly caught in the ice, and that return to the island was impossible. The cold was intense, and although the men endeavored to keep themselves alive by beating one another, they were soon benumbed into utter helplessness. All night long fires were burned, muskets discharged, and bugles sounded on David's Island, and early yesterday morning Lieutenant Ray and his party were seen jammed in the ice above City Island.

A volunteer crew, consisting of Lieutenants Corlies, Craig, Ernest, and Summerhays, Sergeant Fernald, and five men, started to their rescue, and with axes cut their way through the ice to their nearly frozen comrades. Much excitement existed on David's Island when the men, who had been exposed to the storm sixteen hours, were carried on shore. Every attention was paid them, and although they are suffering from severe frost bites, they are all in a fair way to recover.

HON. GEORGE T. COBB.

MEMORIAL SERVICES IN THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE—SPEECH OF HON. EDWARD BETTLE.

The special order of the Senate of New Jersey on Thursday last being the memorial services of the late Hon. George T. Cobb, Mr. Senator Bettle spoke as follows. We take the report from the Trenton *State Gazette* of Friday:—

Mr. President:—Again the Angel of Death has cast the shadow of his wing over our council chamber, and the place on earth of one of our most honored associates shall know him no more forever.

Without a moment's warning, as in the twinkling of an eye, at the close of a long summer day, whose slow descending sun had made glorious the mountain tops, and illumined the valleys of the enchanting region through which he was passing, when the shades of night had covered with a mantle those scenes of earthly beauty, he was suddenly summoned, we humbly trust, to behold the ineffable glories of the Heavenly Kingdom.

While swiftly pursuing his earthly journey, instantly his spirit was disrobed of mortality, and translated beyond the confines of the visible world to that eternity which lieth close by the shores of time, to enter within the gates of the Heavenly City, which "needeth not the light of the sun or the moon to enlighten it." There, forever released from the trials and anxieties of earth, he rests from his labors, and we who are left a little longer to struggle with the world are again admonished, by the awful suddenness of his death, to heed the injunction so often repeated, and yet more often disregarded, "Be ye also ready."

Although much has been elsewhere so justly spoken in commemoration of the many virtues of our late distinguished colleague, George T. Cobb, yet it is fitting and proper that we, his brethren of the Senate, who have been so long associated with him, should pause for a brief space in the daily round of active duty, to pay our tribute to his memory and his worth, and endeavor also to let the lesson of that solemn hour bring us to a nearer and more personal sense of the uncertain tenure of life, and the inestimable value of a preparation for the last dread summons.

Mr. President, in contemplation of the manner of his sudden death, the mind naturally lingers for a moment in sad review of the scene which made memorable that fearful night.

Little did the weary travellers who, at the close of that long August day, were preparing to leave the train, and setting, as it were, their house in order for the end of their journey, imagine that the dark valley over which they were slowly passing would be indeed, to them, the valley of the shadow.

The hushed silence was broken only by the muffled thunder of the train, as, sometimes by the light of a struggling moon, but more often in deepening shade, it pursued its winding way amid the dark defiles and along the perilous slopes of that Blue Mountain range. Emerging from between the frowning rocks piled high on either side, the car, with its living freight, passed in safety over a lofty trestle-work that spanned a deep ravine.

The firm ground was gained, and as the train, with an engine in front and rear, began the slow ascent and climbed the heavy grade of that wild mountain pass, with the end of the long and weary journey almost in view, from some cause for ever shrouded in mystery the car left the track, and, poised for one brief moment over the verge of the precipice as if in mute despair, took its horrid plunge to the bottom of the rocky chasm that yawned beneath, and was his sudden grave.

There was much in the character of our distinguished associate to endear his memory to us. He was a wise counsellor and a faithful friend. We, who for the last four years have mingled with him in these halls of legislation, know full well his devotion to business and his watchful guardianship over the interests of the State.

He was a man of strong will, of positive convictions, of great tenacity of purpose, and unwearied in the performance of that which he esteemed to be a duty. His was a nature and a mind trained not in the schools or "the unvexed silence of the student's cell," but in daily experience of the stirring scenes of active life, in a contest with its difficulties, in a manly endurance of its adversities, and by a constantly renewed purpose to attain the end which a laudable ambition held up before him. Thus were developed those positive virtues which mark the self-made man, steadfastness of purpose, an indomitable perseverance, and strong self-reliance. He was a man of marked character, rather than of great or brilliant talents, for as the master thinker of Germany tells us—

> "*Talent* forms itself in solitude,
> *Character*, in the storms of life."

Rarely absent from the sessions of the Senate, no measure of legislation was suffered to pass from his notice without careful scrutiny, and his faithful labor as a member of various important committees will long be remembered by those who served in connection with him.

Deeply interested in the cause of education, he always, by vote and voice, sought to promote its advancement and aid in its success.

In the creation and endowment of that wise manifestation of the care of the State for its erring children, the reform school, he was especially active and zealous, and as a member of the committee charged with its supervision, evinced a watchful care over its management, and endeavored to promote any measure that would enlarge its capacity for usefulness.

In all projects for the internal improvement of the State, and the development of its resources, he manifested an earnest and intelligent interest.

He was ever desirous that the burdens of taxation should rest as lightly as possible upon the people, and in the enactment of laws upon this subject endeavored to draw the means for the payment of all legitimate State expenditures from such sources as would prove least onerous to the community at large.

Having, by his active energy and untiring industry, changed his position from the poverty of early life to the possession of a large estate, he was ever ready to minister to the necessities of his fellow men less favored than himself.

Nor were his energies confined alone to the sphere of secular and legislative duties. He was equally devoted in all that appertained to the welfare of the Church.

Exemplary in his attendance at the place appointed for public worship, he was deeply impressed with the importance of performing his religious duties in a manner becoming his profession as a Christian believer. An earnest worker in the Sabbath-school of his native town, of which he was for many years a superintendent, he won a large place in the affections of the children by the kindly interest he always manifested in their happiness and innocent enjoyment.

Yet, while we dwell with a pleasure, deeply tinged with sadness, upon the virtues of our brother, gone but a little while before us, we feel that the lesson of this event should be an incentive to us in the performance of our duties, remembering that by the rich legacy of his example, "he, being dead, yet speaketh."

Mr. President—There are others in this Senate whose privilege it is longer to have known the departed, and sustained closer and more personal relations with him. Yet I could not forbear thus briefly to add one word to the well-earned tribute of respect and praise to which his many noble qualities gave so just a claim.

As the stricken mourners gather round the household hearth, where the vacant chair forever stands, a mute memorial of their loss, where the well-known voice is hushed, and the well-known form forever vanished, who shall comfort them?

To the sorrow of that Church of which he was a loved and honored member, and for whose welfare and advancement he so zealously labored, who shall availingly minister? To the poor and needy and afflicted ones, into whose sorrow he so feelingly entered, how sad the bereavement—how sore the loss—and on whom can they rely for that generosity which never turned them empty away? To such sorrow and such bereavement may the Angel of God's consolation descend, and give for their mourning the "oil of joy," that resignation and that patience which

> "To weary hearts, to mourning homes,
> As God's meekest angel gently comes."

But, Mr. President, I "arrest this argument of eulogy." Beyond all earthly praise or censure, "beyond the smiling or the weeping," he resteth from his labors in that land where pain and sorrow never enter; realizing in full fruition, love—rest—and home.

LINE AND STAFF.

The Claims of the Naval Staff Officers.

The following sets forth the claims of naval staff officers in brief language, and is extensively circulated:—

Staff officers do not want, as has been unjustly charged, "command of ships," nor any authority or command, on shore or afloat, over any person in the navy, save in their own departments, and over those under their professional control.

Staff officers do want: 1. Distinctive grades, with strictly professional titles, indicative of length of service and rank. 2. Positive rank with the line, according to date of commission, as in the army and marine corps. 3. The honors, immunities, and privileges of their de facto rank and equality with line officers in every particular, save the right to quarters in the cabin and military command in the line. 4. The charge and exclusive control of their several departments, under the authority of the commanding officer or Commander-in-Chief. 5. The restriction of the precedence of "executive" officers to cases in which the staff officer is junior in rank or commission, as in the army. 6. The repeal of all legislation which appears to mark inferiority of profession or office.

An act like that reported by General Stevens in the House of Representatives, which shall enforce the above claim, will place the naval staff upon an equality with that of the army, in which, to quote the language of General Sherman, "the system seems to work well in practice."

Miss Nilsson's Illness in Louisville.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal Jan. 27.

Max Strakosch, with Mad'lle Nilsson and company, left this city yesterday afternoon *en route* to Cincinnati, where Mad'lle Nilsson sings to-night. Mad'lle Nilsson, during her visit to this city, suffered under severe indisposition, and even at the date of her departure was far from being well. She had been constantly under the care of a physician while in Louisville, and it is said that she had not closed her eyes for three nights previous to leaving Louisville. The inclemency of the weather prevented the projected visit to Mammoth Cave. We are not informed as to whether Mr. Strakosch will give immediately another concert in this city, but we are told that he proposes certainly giving one next April, Mad'lle Nilsson still being with him.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $980, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $300; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, } Trustees.
W. W. LONGSTRETH, }
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 5 60t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND
SILVER WARE,
3 2 1y] First floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

FOR

LOOKING-GLASSES,

RELIABLE AND CHEAP.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

EDUCATIONAL.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
VIRGINIA,
GENERAL G. W. CUSTIS LEE, PRESIDENT,
WITH FOURTEEN PROFESSORS.

The Spring Term of the present season begins on the

FIRST OF FEBRUARY.

The rearrangement of classes then made enables students to enter the several schools with advantage. Students entering at this time pay only half fees.

All the ACADEMIC SCHOOLS of the College, as well as the Professional Schools of LAW and ENGINEERING, are in full operation.

For further information, address
WILLIAM DOLD,
Clerk of Faculty, Lexington, Va.
January 1, 1871. 1 17 6w

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, January 9, 1871.

For circulars apply to
2 1 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, N. W. PENN Square, begins its next term February 1. This school educates young ladies in polite branches of industrial art, so that they will, should circumstances require it, be able to support themselves. Parents will please send for circulars.
1 27 5t T. W. BRAIDWOOD, Principal.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MT. VERNON street, Rev. JAMES G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 12 31 smtu2m

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RETURN FOR SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.
THE GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMBINATION
DOUBLE COMPANY.
UNEQUALLED CHORUS, GRAND ORCHESTRA.
C. D. HESS & CO........Proprietors and Managers
C. RICHINGS-BERNARD......Operatic Directress
The Company embracing the following
EXTRAORDINARY ARRAY OF TALENT:
Mrs. C. R. BERNARD, Miss ROSE HERSEE, Miss EMMA HOWSON, Miss FANNIE GOODWIN, Sopranos.
Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN, ANNIE KEMP BOWLER, Contraltos.
Messrs. WILLIAM CASTLE, BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, J. H. CHATTERSON, Tenors.
Messrs. S. C. CAMPBELL, HENRI DRAYTON, A. HOWELL, Bassos.
Mr. EDWARD SEGUIN, Buffo.
GRAND CHORUS OF SOLO VOICES, transported with the Company entire, and the MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA
Conducted by......................Mr. S. BEHRENS.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, February 6.
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
TUESDAY, BENEFIT of Treasurer ZIMMERMAN and CAMPBELL.
MARTHA. MARTHA.
WEDNESDAY, BENEFIT OF ZELDA SEGUIN.
MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.
THURSDAY, IL TROVATORE.
First appearance of Miss EMMA HOWSON as LEONORA.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF WILLIAM CASTLE; FIDELIO (Beethoven's only opera—first time here in English).
SATURDAY MATINEE—OBERON.
SATURDAY NIGHT—DER FREISCHUTZ.
Admission $1. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
The sale of reserved seats, for one or more nights, will commence at North & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street, on Wednesday morning, February 1, at 9 o'clock.
LIBRETTOS.—The authorized and correct editions of the operas, as sung by this company, can only be procured at the above store and *inside* the Academy. Those offered for sale on the sidewalks and at places not here designated are unreliable. 1 28

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
respectfully announces
TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
January 30 and 31,
assisted by the renowned Pianist,
MR. JAMES M. WEHLI,
and the celebrated Vocalists,
SIGNOR VERONI, Tenor,
SIGNOR A. RANDOLFI, Baritone.
MR. GEORGE W. COLBY......................Director
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Family Circle....................................50 cents
Gallery...25 "
RESERVED SEATS, 50 cents extra. For sale on and after THURSDAY, January 26, at the Box Office of the Academy, and at Messrs. North & Co.'s, No. 1026 Chesnut street.
The Grand Piano used at Miss Kellogg's Concert is from the celebrated manufactory of Mr. Albert Weber, corner of Fifth avenue and Sixteenth street, New York. THOMAS R. TURNBULL,
1 24 7t Business Manager.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNEQUALLED CONCERT ORGANIZATION
OF
FIFTY DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 3; SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Feb. 4.
The public is respectfully informed that Mr. Theodore Thomas will give
TWO GRAND CONCERTS
On Friday and Saturday Evenings, Feb. 3 and 4, and a Grand Matinee on Saturday Afternoon, Feb. 4.
First appearance of the celebrated Pianiste,
MISS ANNA MEHLIG,
Pronounced by the press wherever she has appeared the greatest Pianist that has been heard in this country. Together with the UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA, many of whom are EMINENT SOLOISTS.
Admission Tickets..........................One Dollar
Reserved Seats.....................Fifty Cents Extra
Family Circle............................Fifty Cents
Gallery.........................Twenty-five Cents
Sale of seats at Box Office, Academy of Music, and at F. A. North & Co.'s, No. 1026 Chesnut street. 1 30 6t

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
E. L. DAVENPORT.........Lessee and Manager
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan. 31,
LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
MATTHEW ELMORE........E. L. DAVENPORT
Supported by
THE STAR COMPANY.
Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents. Commence at 8.
Seats secured at Abel's Dramatic Repository (Theatre Building), No. 1211 CHESNUT street, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M.
A new Historical Spectacular Drama, written by J. C. Foster, Esq., author of the Naiad Queen, Enchantress, Black Raven of the Tombs, etc., is in preparation.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan. 31,
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF
MISS LEONA CAVENDER,
who will appear in Brougham's local drama,
MINNIE'S LUCK;
OR, THE UPS AND DOWNS OF CITY LIFE.
Miss LEONA CAVENDER as..............MINNIE
as performed by her at
WALLACK'S THEATRE, NEW YORK, with
SONGS, DANCES, AND SOLOS.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 4,
Farewell Engagement of Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
Engagement for a limited period of
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON AND TROUPE.
MONDAY, AND TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
And on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2,
with new scenery, costumes, etc.,
PARIS;
OR, THE APPLE OF DISCORD.
PARIS...................Miss LYDIA THOMPSON
Aided by her Full Troupe.
LYDIA THOMPSON MATINEE SATURDAY.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, CORNER TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
THE WONDERFUL TWO-HEADED GIRL COMBINATION,
owing to its immense success the past week, will remain a few days longer.
Receptions from 2 till 5 and from 7 till 10 P. M.
Admission 35 cents.
Children, 25 cents. 1 28 5t*

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING
And SATURDAY MATINEE.
GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.
Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
From all parts of the World.
THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.
The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.
Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ARCH Street, above Tenth.
THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA,
IN THEIR
SOIREES D'ETHIOPE,
unequalled throughout the world.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. 1 31 5t

ROTHERMEL'S PICTURE
OF THE
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,
Now on Exhibition at
No. 1003 CHESNUT Street,
from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents. 1 21stuth

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
IRELAND AND AMERICA.
DODGING FOR A WIFE.
Professor RENO will appear in the great Fair Scene. 1 30 6t

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1871.

GENERAL BUTLER'S FENIAN RESOLUTION.

THE National House of Representatives yesterday stultified itself by passing a joint resolution extending to the Fenian exiles a cordial welcome to the country, and inviting them to the capital. The resolution also contains a proviso that the President shall transmit a copy of the same to O'Donavan Rossa and his associates. This precious piece of demagogism actually passed the House by a vote of 172 ayes to 21 noes, and, as a "cheap and nasty" attempt to win the Irish vote, it is certainly almost without a parallel in the history of party politics. That the Senate will follow the example of the House and concur in the resolution we certainly do not expect; but if enough Senators do so far forget their dignity, the President will surely not disgrace himself and his office by sending such a precious document to Mr. Rossa and his associates. In fact, it is not probable that General Butler has any expectation that the resolution will go any further, and he has accomplished his object in securing its passage by the House of Representatives. It is intended as an insult to the British Government and people, no less than as an attempt to win Irish votes for the Republican party. That it will accomplish anything in this last direction General Butler ought to be too shrewd a politician to expect, and the only effect the resolution can possibly have will be to embarrass Minister Schenck in the conduct of the negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama claims. The English rule in Ireland has been utterly disgraceful, we admit, and we have sympathy for the objects Rossa and his associates had in view in exciting rebellion in Ireland, while we have a very small opinion of the manner in which they went to work to secure Irish freedom. In fact, the discredit that attaches to Irish agitation for independence is due almost entirely to the Irish themselves, for there has not been a single attempt in this direction that has been conducted in such a manner as to secure the respect of mankind. The abstract rights or wrongs of Irish attacks on British authority, however, do not come under the jurisdiction of the United States House of Representatives, whatever the opinions of the individual members may be; and it is simply disgraceful to the people of the United States that Congress, or either branch of it, should deliberately insult a nation with whom we are on terms of amity, and with whom we are at this moment engaged in conducting diplomatic negotiations of no little difficulty.

A SMALL MATTER OF RELIGION AND POLITICS.

A PETITION signed by thirty-five Presbyterian and Methodist clergymen of New York and Brooklyn has been sent to the President asking for the removal of Collector Murphy, of the port of New York, on the ground that he is a Catholic, and suggesting Mr. Silas H. Dutcher as a proper person to succeed him. This is certainly combining politics and religion with a vengeance, but really the thirty-five clerical gentlemen can find an excuse for this otherwise rather impertinent petition in the fact that Mr. Murphy was made Collector of the Port of New York by President Grant for no other reasons than that he was an Irishman and a Catholic. If a man is appointed to office because he professes a certain religious faith, those who hold opposite beliefs in regard to the best manner of securing eternal felicity beyond the grave can scarcely be censured for endeavoring to oust him on purely religious grounds. This man Murphy is notoriously an unfit person to fill any office of trust or profit, and yet the President gave him one of the richest offices under the Government, with the expectation that as he was an Irish Catholic, he would be able to do something for the Republican party in New York Mr. Murphy's efforts in this direction resulted in a large augmentation of the Democratic majority at the last election, and he can therefore scarcely be considered a success. The appointment of Murphy was a blunder of the worst kind, but his removal at the petition of the Presbyterian and Methodist clergymen aforesaid would do the President more discredit than his original error. The religion and nationality of Mr. Dutcher are not stated, but we presume as Murphy is an Irishman and a Catholic, Dutcher must be a Dutchman and a Protestant. The fact that the Methodists and Presbyterians have united in recommending him suggests the idea that his Protestantism must be of a somewhat mixed character, for if he has succeeded in reconciling Arminianism and Calvinism in his conscience, the best thing his friends can do is to keep him out of the New York Custom House, for, from all accounts, it is not a good place for a man of heterogeneous religious views, and it is not impossible that Mr. Dutcher might play "high Dutch" with the revenue. If the President can find a capable and honest man to succeed Mr. Murphy, he should appoint him without regard to his religious opinions; for so long as the revenues are collected honestly, and the affairs of the Custom House generally administered in a satisfactory manner, the people of the United States will not trouble themselves to inquire whether the Collector is a Catholic or a Jew, an Episcopalian, a Presbyterian, a Unitarian, a Methodist, or a member of any religious denomination whatever.

THE PASSENGER FARES FROM NEW YORK TO WASHINGTON.

THE Presidents of the Camden and Amboy and the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroads have submitted to the public a statement in relation to the fares charged for travel between New York and Washington which reflects upon the policy of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and at the same time points out a series of impositions to which Northern travellers have too long been subjected on their way to the national capital. The tendency of modern times has been to consolidate lines running eastward and westward, and every year witnesses a vast extension of the direct ownership or acknowledged dominance, within their respective spheres, of the great trunk lines. No pains have been spared to avoid petty irritations and detentions, to gain time, to save expense, and to close up gaps between the Northern Atlantic seaboard and the great West, and he who travels with the sun is subjected to the slightest possible inconvenience from the time he leaves the waters of the Delaware until he reaches the distant coast of the Pacific. But a far different fate is reserved for the unfortunate beings whom ill-starred fate dooms to an overland journey from the North and South. Different and frequently discordant managements prevail, and it depends upon a variety of doubtful contingencies whether the traveller will be quickly and cheaply despatched on his journey or be subjected to a series of annoying losses of time and money. Some of the worst evils attending upon a journey between New York and Washington have recently been removed, and three of the companies which co-operate in such transportation, viz., the Camden and Amboy, the Junction Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Company, are making vigorous and harmonious efforts to smooth the path of travellers journeying from the North to Washington. By a series of combinations, Philadelphia, without serious complaint on the part of her citizens, has been reduced to the position of a way-station in this through route, and the most that our citizens ask in return is good way-station accommodations (which we fear they do not always receive) and a grant of similar facilities to Northern travel in Baltimore (which there is apparently no prospect of their ever obtaining by the voluntary action of Maryland corporations and Maryland authorities). Only a few years have elapsed since travellers were relieved of the imposition of an inevitable tax for the blessed privilege of travelling through the mighty State of Delaware, and up to a recent period a similar tax was imposed and uniformly collected as tribute money for an invasion of the sacred soil of Maryland. The abrogation of these relics of barbaric injustice prompted the hope that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which supplies the southern link of the line between Baltimore and Washington, would act in harmony with the spirit of the age in all matters connected with the portion of the route under its control; but this hope has proved fallacious, and Messrs. Gatzmer and Hinckley seem to have made their appeal to the public mainly for the purpose of exposing the selfish and extortionate policy of that corporation. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company makes a parade of its generosity in abating that portion of the through fare from New York to Washington which was formerly based on the Maryland capitation tax, but as it is now happily abrogated by a legal decision, we can see no great virtue in abstinence from the collection of a tax which is no longer exacted either from the railroad corporation or travellers. Meanwhile, as an offset to its generosity in not charging travellers for a tax which it is no longer compelled to pay, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stubbornly refuses to abate its extraordinary charge of 25 cents on each passenger for transferring him by horse-power, for a distance of about a mile, through the streets of Baltimore. It is bad enough that travellers should be compelled to submit to the loss of time involved in such a transfer, and it is infamous that they should be roundly taxed for such subjection to the real or imaginary interests of the city of Baltimore and of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. If that corporation insists on pilfering the time of travellers, it should rather pay them for such an imposition than make it the basis of an extortion. At the same time, the Baltimore and Ohio Company refuse to make to through passengers a deduction of their local rate of fare between Baltimore and Washington, and we believe they even insist upon charging more for through than way passengers over that portion of the line between New York and Washington. The railroad question involved in this dispute deserves more than ordinary attention, because it involves an approach to the capital, which every American citizen may at some time desire to visit; and if the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company continues to act unfairly with the connecting companies and the Northern public, we hope that Congress will devise a method for either bringing this refractory company to terms or for hastening the construction of a competing line that will treat Northern travellers justly.

* * *

THE CITY ICE-BOATS are fortunately in good working order this winter, and they have kept the harbor open in spite of the severe cold weather. One of the reporters who went down the river yesterday affirms that "the great and irresistible No. 2 grandly smashes the heaviest ice which stubborn and rebellious tides can pile on the much abused Horseshoe, with as much ease as a hammer would crush an egg-shell." Something should be done for the improvement of the harbor in that region, nevertheless, and Congress could well afford to expend a small portion of the inquisitorial income-tax filched from our citizens for that purpose.

NOTICES.

IF YOUR THROAT IS SORE, or you are annoyed by a constant Cough, use promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. It will relieve the air passages of all phlegm or mucus, allay inflammation, and so give the diseased parts a chance to heal. No safer remedy can be had for all Coughs and Colds, or any complaint of the Throat or Lungs, and if taken in time a short trial will prove its efficacy. Sold everywhere.

AN IMPORTANT SALE.—It is seldom that furniture of the finest order is offered at public sale, and when an opportunity of this kind occurs it should be taken advantage of by all interested. For these reasons we ask attention to the sale of the elegant stock of Cabinet Furniture and Upholstery on Thursday and Friday of this week, and will be conducted by Messrs. Martin Brothers, auctioneers, No. 704 Chesnut street. The goods are now on exhibition at No. 1312 Chesnut street.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN

Combination Button-Hole

AND

SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE, and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

STITCHING, HEMMING, FELLING, TUCKING, CORDING, BRAIDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, AND SEWING ON, OVERSEAMING, EMBROIDERING ON THE EDGE, AND ITS BEAUTIFUL BUTTON-HOLE AFD EYE-LET HOLE WORK,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing p poses on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate, and get samples of th work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

Office and Salesrooms,

No. 1318 CHESNUT Street,

10 29 PHILADELPHIA.

SOAP.

OUR PATENT

Perfumed Detersive Soap,

Perfumed Detersive Soap,

Perfumed Detersive Soap,

Perfumed Detersive Soap,

Perfumed Detersive Soap,

Which we have recently patented, is made of the purest materials, and is far superior in CLEANING and BLEACHING properties, economy, and a saving of labor, to any other LAUNDRY SOAP ever made on this continent. A single trial will convince all good housekeepers of this truth. It cannot injure the clothes or chap the hands of the washerwoman, and is for sale at all grocery stores in the city.

McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.,

Manufacturers,

Philadelphia, New York, and Chicago.

1 27 6trp

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign Bankers,

DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

DEALERS IN

Government and Railroad Securities,

Drexel, Winthrop & Co.,	*Drexel, Harjes & Co.,*
No. 18 Wall Street,	No. 3 Rue Scribe,
New York.	Paris.

MARBLE WORKS.

H. S. TARR & SON'S

MANUFACTORY OF

Carved and Ornamental Marble Work,

GREEN Street, above Seventh,

1 30 3m PHILADELPHIA.

LOST.

LOST—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, A POCKET-book containing $90, in the Richmond car of the Union Line. Reward, $20, by returning it to the owner, No. 1106 ELLSWORTH Street. 1 30 5t

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp5

A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with the DOMESTIC DRY GOODS COMMISSION BUSINESS, who has had twelve years experience, and can influence considerable business, is open for engagement as a WORKING PARTNER or otherwise, in same or other business.

Best refrences as to character and capacity.

Address "Business," at this office. 1 19 12trp*

COTTON.—MIDDLING FAIR AND MIDDLING Gulfs, Alabama and Uplands, samples, clean stain, etc., for sale by

WILLIAM M. GREINER,
No. 109 CHESNUT Street.
1 20 2m

WINES.

SHERRY WINE,

HIGH AND MEDIUM GRADE,

VERY CHOICE, FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.

Also, our well-known Table Sherry,

In casks of 20 gallons, at $2·50 per gallon, or $2·75 by the five-gallon demijohn.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,

1 31 tuthstf4p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

IT'S SNOW TIME

BUT

IT'S NO TIME

To go without a supply of Good Winter Clothes.

It's a FINE TIME to go to ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

The Winter Stock is going off cheap at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Improve the opportunity at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

FINE CLOTHES for a trifle at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

EXAMINE THE STOCK.
EXCELLENT CLOTHES
NOW RUSHING OFF
CHEAP.

GREAT BROWN HALL,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

ROCKHILL & WILSON.

HABILLEMENTS
No 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

MERCHANT TAILORS

AND

Dealers in Ready-made Clothing.

CUSTOMER WORK

Done in the very best manner, at unusually low prices, out of a stock complete in every way, and with

CUTTERS

Of acknowledged excellence and ability.

GROCERIES, ETC.

Choice New Crop Teas

AT REDUCED PRICES.

FINEST OOLONG, JAPAN, AND YOUNG HYSON TEAS,

Just received, which we now offer at a great reduction in prices, in half chests, 10 lb. boxes, and at retail.

Fine Old Mocha, Java, Laguayra, and Rio Coffees, at greatly reduced prices.

Owing to the late reduction in Government duties, we can now offer to our customers a large assortment of FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES at low rates.

WILLIAM KELLEY,

N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,

11 10 tastu5 PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

WARRANTED PURE

Old Government Java Coffee,

Roasted fresh every day, at only 35 cents per lb., or 3 lbs. for one dollar. Lovers of good Coffee, give this a trial and satisfy yourselves.

For sale only at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

2 17 thstu Below Chesnut, West Side.

N. B.—Choice Groceries of all kinds constantly arriving.

HOSIERY, ETC.

COOK & BROTHER,

Retailers

OF

HOSIERY GOODS

EXCLUSIVELY OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION.

No. 53 North EIGHTH Street.

1 10 tuf6trp PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE, ETC.

HOVER'S

PATENT SOFA BED.

In consequence of certain parties representing that their Sofa Beds and Lounges are of my patent, I beg leave to inform the public that my Sofa Bed is for sale only at MOORE & CAMPION'S and ALLEN & BROTHER'S, and at the Manufactory, No. 230 South SECOND Street

This novel invention is not in the least complicated, having no cords or ropes to pull in order to regulate, or props to keep it up when in the form of a bedstead, which are all very unsafe and liable to get out of repair. The bedstead is formed by turning out the ends, or closing them when the Sofa is wanted.

H. F. HOVER,

No. 230 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

1 2 tuf28trp PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE,

For Sale on Easy Terms.

NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.

4 mwš PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S

PIANOS,

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS,

BRADBURY'S PIANOS,

MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS,

An Elegant Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices.

GOULD & FISCHER,

No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1018 ARCH Street.

J. E. GOULD.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

Special attention is called to their ne

Patent Upright Pianos,

With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

WAREROOMS,

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,

9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

1871.

PRIOR TO STOCK TAKING,

February 1,

WE WILL CLOSE OUT,

Regardless of Cost,

BALANCE OF
DRESS GOODS,
PAISLEY SHAWLS,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
BLANKET SHAWLS,
HOOP SKIRTS AND CLOTH SKIRTS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS AND PLAIDS,
HEAVY FLANNELS, BLANKETS, ETC.

We offer Special Bargains in BLACK SILKS, upon which our customers can now save from 25 cents to 50 cents on the yard.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,

2 3 thstu5 PHILADELPHIA.

727 CHESNUT STREET. **727**

POPULAR PRICES
FOR
DRY GOODS.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

ALEXANDER RICKEY,

9 10 tuths No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Spring Horses,

Rocking Horses,

Children's Carriages.

BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,

VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.

H. J. SHILL,

Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,

12 9 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE PREMISES No. 722 CHESNUT Street. The store has recently been fitted up with a new front, etc. The house is suitable for a hotel or boarding-house. The store will be rented without the dwelling if desired. Lot, 25 feet by 145 feet.

THOMAS SHIPLEY,
12 tf No. 20 N. SEVENTH Street.

CHESNUT STREET LOT FOR SALE.—Nos. 1729 and 1731, 40 feet front by 120 feet deep to street at the back. Apply to JOHN CRUMP, No. 1731 CHESNUT Street, or at COLONNADE HOTEL. 1 26 13t*

FOR SALE, MEDIUM SIZE, MODERATE price, very desirable House, No. 2007 Walnut street. Back buildings, all modern improvements, in perfect order.

S. KINGSTON McCAY,
1 28 10t* No. 429 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,

RARE CHANCE,

STORE No. 836 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

Elegant Fixtures for sale, including Marble Counters, large Mirrors, etc.

Immediate possession. 12 15 tf

COTTON.

CARLISLE CO.'S

A 1

SILK FINISHED SPOOL COTTON,

FOR HAND AND MACHINE SEWING.
WARRANTED 200 YARDS.
THE BEST THREAD IN THE MARKET.

CALEB J. MILNE,

SOLE AGENT,

No. 118 CHESNUT STREET,

1 30 6t4p* PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

Incorporated March 27, 1820.

OFFICE,

No. 34 N. FIFTH St.,

INSURES

Buildings,

Household Furniture and

Merchandise Generally

FROM LOSS BY FIRE.

(In the city of Philadelphia only).

Statement of the Assets of the Association January 1, 1871, published in conformity with the provisions of an act of Assembly approved April 5, 1842:—

Bonds and Mortgages on property in the city of Philadelphia	$1,556,967 92
Ground Rents in the city of Philadelphia	22,960·63
Real Estate Office, No. 34 North Fifth street	50,881·41
Furniture and Fixtures of Office	5,039·29
United States 5-20 Registered Bonds	45,000·00
Cash on hand	24,449·62
	$1,705,319 07

Trustees.

WM. H. HAMILTON,
JOHN CARROW,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,
JOSEPH R. LYNDALL,
LEVI P. COATS,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,
CHARLES P. BOWER,
JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
ROBERT SHOEMAKER,
PETER ARMBRUSTER,
MAHLON H. DICKINSON
PETER WILLIAMSON,
JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON,
PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK.
VICE-PRESIDENT.
WM. T. BUTLER.
1 31 tuths3t SECRETARY.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO 809 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1870.

The following Statement is made in conformity with an act of Assembly:—

Capital		$200,000·00
Paid up		195,500·00
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on real estate in Philadelphia		$54,500·00
Ground rent		1,100·00
National Bank of Republic stock		50,000·00
Second National Bank stock		10,800·00
Philadelphia City Sixes, untaxed		20,000·00
Chamber of Commerce stock		400·00
Real Estate		3,500·00
Loans on collaterals		8,224·72
Balances due from agents		6,545·14
Interest due and accrued		1,953·43
Office furniture and fixtures		3,750·00
Instalments on stock due		4,500·00
Cash in bank and on hand		36,138·74
		$201,412·03
RECEIPTS FOR 1870.		
Fire premiums on $4,016,314		$38,305·79
Interest		10,533·00
		$48,838·79
LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.		
Losses, all settled	$18,055·21	
Return premiums and reinsurance	1,725·01	
Expenses:—Rent, commissions, salaries, advertising, taxes	16,107·87	
		35,888·09
		$12,950·70

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,
William H. Rhawn,
John F. Smith,
Robert Pearce,
George A. West,
John Kessler, Jr.
William M. Seyfert,
Charles Stokes,
Edward B. Orne,
John W. Everman,
Nathan Hilles,
Mordecai Buzby.

1 19 thstu6trp

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

$200,000

WORTH OF

CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE

TO BE CLOSED OUT, REGARDLESS OF COST.

Gay's China Palace,

No. 1012 CHESNUT STREET,

Are obliged to close out their immense stock, in consequence of the building they occupy having been sold. The entire stock must be closed out by the 1st of April, as they are obliged to vacate the premises by that time. Below we quote prices of a few leading staple goods. Fancy goods are at a still greater discount from former prices.

White French China Dining Sets, 127 pieces	$18·00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5·75
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	6·75
Stone China Dining Sets, 98 pieces	7·75
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 44 ps	2·50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 46 ps	3·00
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	50
Stone China Dining Plates, per dozen	60
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets, per dozen	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	45
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 Bottles and Puff Box	90
Bohemian Liquor Sets, 6 Glasses, Waiter and Bottle	90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, at an immense reduction from former prices.

36 casks of Parian Marble, Leek, and Majolica Ware, all new designs, just landed from steamer Helvetia, will be included in the sale.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

SHOW ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE. 1 18 stuth1m

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

OVER FIVE MILLIONS ($5,000,000) OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ACTUALLY BEEN SAVED BY THE EXTINGUISHER

Within the past three years; while in Philadelphia alone twenty-five fires, endangering property to the extent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, have been extinguished during the past year by the same means. Our Machine is the IMPROVED CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER, and is indorsed and used by M. Baird & Co., Henry Disston & Son, Benjamin Bullock's sons, Morris, Tasker & Co., Alan Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips, Bromley Brothers, S. J. Solms, Charles Eneu, Johnson & Co., Rimby & Madeira, Francis Perot & Sons, George W. Childs, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company, and many other of our leading business men and corporations.

CAUTION.—All parties in this community are warned against buying or selling "Extinguishers" except those purchased from us or our agents, under penalty of immediate prosecution for infringement

Our prices have been reduced, and the Machine is now within the reach of every property holder.

N. B.—One style made specially for private residences.

Union Fire Extinguisher Company,

OFFICE, 11 28 stutfrp

No. 118 MARKET STREET.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The Kellogg Concert.

The audience which assembled at the Academy of Music last evening made up in enthusiasm what it lacked in numbers. Miss Kellogg was in excellent voice, and sang with her accustomed sweetness and ease. She was especially effective in the ballads which were introduced in the programme, and given in response to the hearty *encores* which she received each time that she appeared alone. A polonaise from Thomas' opera of *Mignon* was likewise finely executed by her. The vocal support which Miss Kellogg received was far from being what it should have been. Signor Randolfi has a fine baritone voice whose good qualities are familiar to opera-goers, and he sang last evening better than on the occasion of his previous appearance here. But the least said about Signor Veroni, the tenor, the better. The only other member of Miss Kellogg's concert troupe is Mr. Wehli, a pianist who has appeared in this city before, and been received with deserved favor. While he does not rank among the highest in his profession, his style is admirable and effective, not the least interesting of his performances being his left-hand playing, which is as artistic as it is unique. The grand piano used at these concerts is of the Weber make, and has been kindly furnished by Mr. J. A. Getze from his piano rooms, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the beautiful play of *Love's Sacrifice* will be represented this evening, with Mr. Davenport as "Matthew Elmore."

On Friday next Mr. Davenport will have a complimentary benefit, when the comedy of *The Jealous Wife* and the nautical drama of *Black-Eyed Susan* will be presented. Mr. Davenport is such an admirable artist, and since he has been manager of the Chesnut he has done so much to gratify the lovers of the best forms of dramatic art, that his friends and admirers should crowd the house to its utmost capacity on this occasion.

AT THE WALNUT Miss Leona Cavender will appear this evening in the drama of *Minnie's Luck*.

On Saturday evening Mr. J. S. Clarke will commence a farewell engagement of seven nights previous to his departure for London, where he is about to fulfil an engagement. Since Mr. Clarke's return from Europe he has played a lengthy engagement at Booth's Theatre, New York, and has appeared in nearly every important city of the United States with the greatest success. His coming engagement at the Walnut will afford his admirers the last opportunities for seeing him for a long time, and he will accordingly represent a number of his best characters. Mr. Clarke on Saturday evening will personate "Bob Acres" in Sheridan's comedy of *The Rivals*, for the first time in four years. The performance will conclude with *Toodles*. During next week he will appear in *She Stoops to Conquer*, *The Heir-at-Law*, *A Widow Hunt*, *Babes in the Wood*, *Our American Cousin*, *Paul Pry*, and *My Neighbor's Wife*. The bill will be changed every evening, and no piece will be repeated.

AT THE ARCH *Paris; or, The Apple of Discord* will be represented this evening.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING the double-headed girl and other curiosities are now on exhibition from 2 till 5 and from 7 till 10 P. M.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety performance will be given this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the drama of *The Drunkard* is announced for this evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the plays of *Ireland and America* and *Dodging for a Wife* will be performed this evening.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, assisted by Mr. James M. Wehli, Signor Veroni, Signor Randolfi, and Mr. George W. Colby, will give a second grand concert at the Academy of Music this evening.

THEODORE THOMAS, with his grand orchestral combination, will give two grand concerts and a matinee at the Academy of Music on Friday and Saturday next. Miss Anna Mehlig, the celebrated pianist, will appear at these entertainments. The reputation of Mr. Thomas' orchestra is such that a series of unusually fine performances may be expected.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.—The sale of reserved seats for one or more nights of the season of English opera, announced for next week at the Academy of Music, will commence to-morrow at the music store of F. A. North & Co., No. 1026 Chesnut street.

CITY ITEMS.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL.—An exquisite perfume.

WE PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been administered. Cures dysentery, and diarrhœa, and wind colic. Sure to regulate the bowels.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY—Sure cure.

WHITMAN'S JUJUBE

is now the standard remedy for Singers, Public Speakers, and all affections of the Throat. 25 cents per box. Druggists sell it. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Sole Manufacturers, S. W. corner of Twelfth and Market streets.

MARRIED.

DUFFY—DURKIN.—At Pottsville, January 28th, 1871, by the Rev. J. Walsh, Mr. JOHN DUFFY, of Ashland, to Miss ELLEN DURKIN, of Pottsville.

WALKER—CUTTER.—In Burlington, N. J., January 28th, by the Rev. K. Walling, at the residence of the bride's uncle, George J. Miller, Mr. CALVIN B. WALKER to Miss MARY J. CUTTER, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On the 28th instant, ANNIE, the wife of Henry Anderson, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 202 Columbia avenue, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Cohocksink M. E. Church, and thence to Mount Vernon Cemetery.

BREHM.—On the 28th instant, LOUIS H. BREHM, aged 25 years, 4 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, No. 117 Thompson street. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery, without further notice.

BURLING.—At Burlington, N. J., on the 30th inst., MATILDA, wife of John G. Burling, aged 29 years 6 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 59 East Broad street, Burlington, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, February 2d, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

DRANE.—On the 28th instant, CORA C., wife of William R. Drane, and daughter of the late Thomas M. Rush.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1012 Cross street, on Thursday afternoon, February 2d, at 3 o'clock.

HINES.—On the 28th instant, ALBERT G. HINES, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Montgomery Lodge, No. 19, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1816 North Twelfth street, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

LIPPINCOTT.—On Third day, 31st instant, MARY ANN H., wife of Isaac Lippincott, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Friends' Meeting House, Westfield, on Fifth day, 2d February, at 3 P. M. Carriages will meet the 2 o'clock train from Philadelphia. *

MCARTHUR.—On Tuesday morning, 31st instant, ELIZABETH, wife of John McArthur, in the 64th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her husband, No. 1947 Locust street, on Thursday, February 2d, at 2 o'clock P. M. *

NEWELL.—On 29th instant, MARTHA S., daughter of William and Mary A. Newell, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, rear of No. 112 Poplar street, on Thursday, the 2d of February, at 1 o'clock. Services to be held in Front Street M. E. Church.

SCHULTZE.—On the 28th instant, JOHN JACOB LEWIS SCHULTZE, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Robert Morris Lodge, No. 29, I. O. of O. F.; Greble Council, No. 103, O. U. A. M.; Archer Association, and Harmony Fire Company, No. 6, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 346 Julianna street, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

SMYTH.—January 30, WILLIAM SMYTH, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1622 Latimer street, below Locust. Funeral services at the church Broad and Sansom streets, at 2 o'clock. *

---

50 SILVER CHANGE UNDER 50 CTS.
EYRE & LANDELL,
No. 400 ARCH Street,
Commence to-day giving specie change under 50 cts.
DEALERS IN FINE DRY GOODS.
DEALERS IN BROCHE SHAWLS. 1 23tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FAIRLY EARNED—THE REPUTATION of HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT. 1t

JAMES M. SCOVEL HAS ESTABLISHED A Law and Collection Agency for Pennsylvania and New Jersey at No. 514 WALNUT Street. [12 29

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17§

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.—This Bank will occupy its NEW BANKING HOUSE, No. 113 SOUTH THIRD STREET, on WEDNESDAY, February 1.
1 30 3t JOHN CASTNER, Cashier.

REV. E. O. HAVEN, D. D., LL. D., PRESIDENT of the Northwestern University, will deliver the last Lecture in the course at CONCERT HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 31.
Subject—"Soul—a Positive Entity."
Tickets for reserved seats for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, 923 CHESNUT St. [30 2t*

A MEETING OF THE CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S HOME of Philadelphia will be held at No. 400 WALNUT Street, on THURSDAY, the 2d of February next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
SAMUEL ASHHURST,
Secretary pro tem.
Philadelphia, Jan. 16, 1871. 1 17 14t

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL CO., No. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28, 1871.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, February 7, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Managers for the ensuing year.
1 28 8t E. G. GILES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, February the 6th, at 12 o'clock M., to elect seven directors to serve the ensuing year.
R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, January 27, 1871. 1 27 8t

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
COMPANY'S BUILDING, No. 400 WALNUT STREET,
January 2, 1871.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes.
ALEX. W. WISTER,
1 2tf Secretary.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER
COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

LOGAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.
A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 230 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the second day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of five Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may then be presented.
By order CHARLES WESTON, JR.,
1 18 13t Secretary of the Corporators.

OFFICE BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1871.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 320 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M.
An election for seven Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
1 2 mw 10t T. H. TROTTER, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20, 1871.
The Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, clear of taxes, from the profits of the six months ending December 31, 1870, payable on and after FEBRUARY 6 prox., and that the transfer books be closed until FEBRUARY 7, 1871.
J. PARKER NORRIS,
1 21 14t Treasurer.

THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR SUPPLYING THE POOR WITH SOUP, No. 338 GRISCOM Street, appeal to the public for the annual aid necessary to conduct their operations. No paid collector is employed, but each member is authorized to receive donations.
JOS. S. LEWIS, President, No. 1504 Pine street.
WM. EVANS, Treasurer, No. 613 Market street.
JAS. T. SHINN, Broad and Spruce streets.
SAMUEL HUSTON, No. 407 Walnut street.
JACOB P. JONES, No. 1608 Market street.
CALEB WOOD, No. 524 S. Second street. 1 21 2w

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATORS OF THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL COMPANY, held on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, the following named gentlemen were elected Managers for the ensuing year:—
JOHN RICE,
JOSEPH B. MYERS,
DANIEL HADDOCK, JR.,
JAMES H. ORNE,
JOHN C. HUNTER.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Managers JOHN RICE was unanimously re-elected President, and J. SERGEANT PRICE Secretary and Treasurer.
J. SERGEANT PRICE,
1 21 stuth1m Secretary.

CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN OVERCOATS.
BARGAINS IN OVERCOATS.
BARGAINS IN OVERCOATS.
BARGAINS IN SUITS.
BARGAINS IN SUITS.
BARGAINS IN SUITS.
BARGAINS IN CUSTOM WORK.
BARGAINS IN CUSTOM WORK.
BARGAINS IN CUSTOM WORK.
BARGAINS IN UNDERWEAR.
BARGAINS IN UNDERWEAR.
BARGAINS IN UNDERWEAR.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
1 16 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,
No. 41 LOMBARD Street.
LONDON, ENGLAND.

In connection with our houses in New York and Washington, we have opened a Branch in London, under the above name, with

Hon. Hugh McCulloch,
Late Secretary of the Treasury,

J. H. PULESTON, of New York, and FRANK H. EVANS, of London, as Resident Partners, and are now prepared to transact a

General Foreign Exchange Business
INCLUDING
PURCHASE AND SALE OF STERLING BILLS
And the Issue of
COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND TRAVELLERS CIRCULAR LETTERS,
The latter available in any part of the world.

The above extension of our business enables us to receive

Gold on Deposit,
And to allow 4 per cent. in currency thereon.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, AND NEW YORK. [1 21 m

SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.
A Choice Security.

We are now able to supply a limited amount of the

Catawissa Railroad Company's
7 PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS,
FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX.

They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly* 100 *miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.

When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of* 1300 *acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

For further information, apply to

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
1 28§ PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED
City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 50 South THIRD Street,
8 26§ PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 26§

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE
Safe Home Investment
THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bonds.
Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading
RAILROAD
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
Free of Taxes.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of
$1000s, $500s, and $100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Of Philadelphia.
BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION
FOR THE
BONDS
Of this Company
Are now open at the following places

Office of the Insurance Company of North America, No 232 Walnut street.
Office of the Delaware Mutual Insurance Company, southeast corner Third and Walnut streets.
Office of E. C. Knight & Co., southeast corner of Water and Chesnut streets.
Office of Drexel & Co., No. 34 South Third street.
Office of B. K. Jamison & Co., northwest corner of Third and Chesnut streets.
C. Camblos & Co., No. 38 South Third street.
Office of Barker, Bros. & Co., No. 28 South Third street.
Office of Girard National Bank, Third street, below Chesnut.
Office of Central National Bank, Fourth street, below Chesnut.

These BONDS are issued in sums of $500 and $1000 each, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of State tax; are a first mortgage upon the property of the Company, and the prompt payment of the principal and interest of the same is guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 1 21 12t

FOR SALE,
Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
Free of all Taxes,
At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,
25 PHILADELPHIA.

530 530
HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [3 27 6m
No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7·30 GOLD LOAN.
SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

We offer for Sale at Par, and Accrued Interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRAND GOLD BONDS
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, first, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest Semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7·30 Bonds will at all times before maturity, be receivable at Ten per Cent. Premium (or 110) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics increase their yearly income *one third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

For sale in Philadelphia by
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
No. 121 South THIRD Street.
GLENDENING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 S. THIRD Street.
BOWEN & FOX,
No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
T. A. BIDDLE & CO.,
No. 326 WALNUT Street.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 38 South THIRD Street.
BULL & NORTH,
No. 121 South THIRD Street.
BARKER BROS & CO.,
No. 28 South THIRD Street.
EMORY, BENSON & CO.,
No. 6 South THIRD Street.
B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
N.W. corner THIRD and CHESNUT.
P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 South THIRD Street.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
No. 309 WALNUT Street.
CHARLES B. KEEN,
No. 325 WALNUT Street.
JNO. S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 South THIRD Street.
NARR & LADNER,
No. 30 South THIRD Street.
BIOREN & CO.,
No. 150 South THIRD Street.
JOHN K. WILDMAN,
No. 26 South THIRD Street.
CHARLES T. YERKES, JR., & CO.,
No. 20 South THIRD Street.
WILLIAM T. ELBERT,
No. 321 WALNUT Street.
J. H. TROTTER,
No. 322 WALNUT Street.
S. M. PALMER & CO.,
No. 26 South THIRD Street.
D. M. ROBINSON & CO.,
No. 138 South THIRD Street.
SAMUEL WORK,
No. 54 South THIRD Street.
GEORGE J. BOYD,
No. 18 South THIRD Street.
H. H. WILTBANK,
No. 305 WALNUT Street.
RALEY & WILSON,
No. 41 South THIRD Street.
WALLACE & KEENE,
No. 148 South THIRD Street.
STERLING & CO.,
No. 110 South THIRD Street.
WILLIAM C. MORGAN & CO.,
No. 23 South THIRD Street.
G. & W. Y. HEBERTON,
No. 52 S. THIRD Street.
JAMES E. LEWARS & CO.,
No. 29 S. THIRD Street.
1 26 tuwthfs40t

WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT PAR,
THE NEW MASONIC
TEMPLE LOAN,
Bearing 7 3-10 interest,
Redeemable after five (5) and within twenty-one (21) years.
Interest Payable March and September.

The Bonds are registered, and will be issued in sums to suit.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks bought and sold on commission. Gold and Governments bought and sold. Accounts received and interest allowed, subject to Sight Drafts.

JAY COOKE & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, and WASHINGTON,
BANKERS,
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [1 2 1m

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
Formerly Smith Randolph & Co. Phila & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U.S. Bonds Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

THE STRONGEST AND BEST-SECURED, AS WELL AS MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT NOW OFFERED IN THE MARKET.

7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bonds,
Coupon or Registered, and free of U. S. Tax,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota R. R. Co.

The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale
At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
Interest payable May and November.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, } Trustees.
CHARLES L. FROST, }

The bonds are issued at $20,000 per mile against the portion only of the line fully completed and equipped.

The greater part of the road is already in operation, and the present earnings are largely in excess of the operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work necessary to establish through connections, thereby shortening the distance between St. Paul and Chicago 45 miles, and 90 miles to St. Louis, is rapidly progressing, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is estimated, will double the present income of the road.

The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security. A small quantity of the issue only remains unsold, and when the enterprise is completed, which will be this fall, an immediate advance over subscription price may be looked for.

The bonds have fifty years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them, at an early day, to command a market price considerably above par. U. S. Five-twenties at present prices return only 4⅞ per cent. currency interest, while these bonds pay 9⅛ per cent., and we regard them to be as safe and fully equal as a security to any Railroad Bond issued; and until they are placed upon the New York Stock Exchange, the rules of which require the road to be completed, we obligate ourselves to rebuy at any time any of these bonds sold by us after this date at the same price as realized by us on their sale.

All marketable securities taken in payment free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL Street, N. Y.
FOR SALE BY
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
BARKER BROS. & CO.,
KURTZ & HOWARD,
BOWEN & FOX,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
THOS. A. BIDDLE & CO.,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
GLENDENNING, DAVIS & CO.,
C. D'INVILLIERS,
EMORY, BENSON & CO.,
GILBOUGH, BOND & CO., Bankers.
C. F. YERKES & CO., Bankers.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained. 12 1 24t

A LEGAL INVESTMENT
FOR
Trustees, Executors and Administrators

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$2,000,000
OF THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s
GENERAL MORTGAGE
SIX PER CENT. BONDS
at 95
And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.
All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 12 1m

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 109 South THIRD Street.
MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD,
4 26§ ETC. ETC.

DUNN BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.,

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 12

GROCERIES, ETC.

JUST RECEIVED,
Davis' Cincinnati Hams.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—
No. 377. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The City of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against PHILIP S. BUNTING, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and ISAAC N. WILFONG, registered owner, for the sum of thirty dollars and eighty-five cents, for city taxes for the year 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground, situated on the east side of Twenty-second street, in the Tenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of twenty feet nine inches north of Cherry street, containing in front on said Twenty-second twenty feet nine inches, and extending in depth eastward one hundred and twenty feet.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a machine shop, etc.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said PHILIP S. BUNTING and ISAAC N. WILFONG, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of thirty dollars and eighty-five cents should not be levied on the said building and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—
No. 378. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia against JOHN M. MOLE and P. TICKNER, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners, and JOHN M. MOLE, registered owners, for the sum of eighty-seven dollars and seventy-four cents for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Twenty-first street, in the Tenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of thirty-six feet southward from the south side of Winter street, containing in front or breadth on the said Twenty-first street twenty feet, and extending in depth westward ninety-seven feet.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said JOHN M. MOLE and P. TICKNER, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of eighty-seven dollars add seventy-four cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants according to the form and effect of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA,
SS.—No. 379. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against JOHN HALEY, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of forty-five dollars and thirty-seven cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Drinker's alley, in the Sixth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and forty-two feet three inches westward from the west side of Front street, containing in front on said Drinker's alley fifteen feet, and extending in depth northward twenty-six (26) feet more or less.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said JOHN HALEY, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of forty-five dollars and thirty-seven cents should not be levied on the said building and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—
No. 380. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against CHARLES W. KINSMAN, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of thirty-eight dollars and eleven cents for city taxes for the year 1868—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Chancery lane, in the Sixth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of ninety-six feet eleven inches southward from the south side of Arch street, containing in front on said Chancery lane sixteen feet six inches, and extending in depth westward fifty-one feet nine inches, more or less.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said CHARLES W. KINSMAN, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said court at a court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of thirty-eight dollars and eleven cents should not be levied on the said building and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPIA, SS.—
No. 381, December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against JOHN CLEGGETT, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and estate of JOHN CLEGGETT registered owner, for the sum of forty dollars and twenty-two cents for city taxes for the year 1868—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Craven street, in the Sixth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and twenty-six feet five and one-half inches eastward from the east side of Second street, containing in front on said Craven street fourteen feet seven and one-half inches, and in depth northward ninety feet more or less.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a three-story brick house, being No. 141 Craven street.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said JOHN CLEGGETT and estate of JOHN CLEGGETT, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday o February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of forty dollars and twenty-two cents should not be levied on the said building and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—
No. 382. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against ROBERT B. AYRE and BETHEL CHURCH, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners, for the sum of seventy-nine dollars and forty-seven cents, for city taxes for the years 1867 and 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Lombard street, in the Fifth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of about fifty-four feet, containing in front or breadth on the said Lombard street thirty-eight feet, and extending in length or depth northward thirty-nine (39) feet, more or less, bounde deastward by ground now or late of MARY A. ADAMS, and westward by ground now or late of WILLIAM F. SIMES.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said ROBERT B. AYRE and BETHEL CHURCH, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said buildings and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of seventy-nine dollars and forty-seven cents should not be levied on the said buildings and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court of Philadelphia, the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—
No. 383, December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against SILAS EDSON, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and JOHN SAUNDERS et al., Trustees, registered owners, for the sum of seventy-nine dollars and thirty-nine cents for city taxes for the year 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast side of Edward street, in the Sixteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of fifty (50) feet northeast of Sophia street, containing in front on said Edward street twenty-five feet six inches, and extending in depth southeastward ninety-eight feet.

N.B.—On this lot there is erected a four-story brick building, being Nos. 126 and 128 Edward street.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said SILAS EDSON and JOHN SAUNBERS et al, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of seventy-nine dollars and thirty-nine cents should not be levied on the said building and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN, Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNT YOF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—
No. 385. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against W. J. WALLACE, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and MARGARET DOUD, registered owner, for the sum of thirty-six dollars and thirty-six cents, for city taxes for the year 1868—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of South street, in the Seventh ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of eighty-six feet eastward from the east side of Welsh street, containing in front on said South street sixteen feet, and extending in length or depth northward eighty-eight feet.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a three-story brick house.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said W. J. WALLACE and MARGARET DOUD, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of thirty-six dollars and thirty-six cents should not be levied on the said building and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—
No. 401. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against GEORGE H. HUTCHINS, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and JOHN L. KATES, registered owner, for the sum of forty-seven dollars and twenty-five sents, for city taxes for the year 1867—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Twenty-fifth street, in the Seventh ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and twenty-five feet four inches south of Pine street, containing in front on said Twenty-fifth street thirty-one feet four inches, and extending in depth westward one hundred and fifty feet to a twenty feet wide court.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said GEORGE H. HUTCHINS and JOHN L. KATES, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show, if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of forty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—
No. 402, December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against GRACE SWEENEY, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and WILLIAM ROTAN, registered owner, for the sum of fifty-two dollars and seventeen cents for State taxes for the year 1865, and city taxes for the years 1865, 1866, and 1867—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest side of Palmer street, in the Eighteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of twenty feet northwestward from the northwest side of Moyer street, containing in front or breadth on the said Palmer street twenty feet, and extending in length or depth southwestward one hundred and forty-five feet.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a two-story brick dwelling.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said GRACE SWEENEY and WILLIAM ROTAN, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of fifty-two dollars and seventeen cents should not be levied on the said building and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—
403, December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against JOHN McCREA, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of ninety-six dollars and thirty-three cents for State taxes for the year 1865, and city taxes for the years 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Twenty-fifth street, in the Seventh ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and nine feet eight inches northward from the north side of Lombard street, containing in front on said Twenty-fifth street fifteen feet more or less, and extending in depth, westward, one hundred and fifty feet to a twenty feet wide court, bounded northward by ground of John L. Kates, southward by ground now or late of Isaac Roach, eastward by said Twenty-fifth street, and westward by said twenty feet wide court.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said JOHN McCREA, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of ninety-six dollars and thirty-three cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—
No. 404. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against J. B. STEIN, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of forty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, city taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868 and 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast side of Chew street, in the Twenty-second ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of four hundred and fifty-three feet ten inches northwestward from the northwest side of East Washington avenue, thence north forty-three degrees thirty-three minutes, east one hundred and ninety-five feet eleven inches to a corner; thence north fifty degrees west, one hundred and fifty feet five inches, thence south forty-three degrees fourteen minutes west, one hundred and eighty-six feet five inches to Chew street, and thence by same southeastward one hundred and fifty feet to the place of beginning.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said J. B. STEIN, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of forty-three dollars and seventy-five cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—
No. 405. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against MARY L. HALLOWELL, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of twenty-five dollars and sixty-seven cents for State taxes for the year 1865, and city tax for the years 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Wyoming avenue, in the Twenty-second ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of three hundred and seventy-five feet four and one-eighth inches eastward from the east side of C street, containing in front or breadth on said Wyoming avenue seventy-five feet, and extending of that width in length or depth between parallel lines at right angles to Wyoming avenue two hundred and seventy feet.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said MARY L. HALLOWELL, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at a Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of twenty-five dollars and sixty-seven cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provined, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-seventy dayof December, in the year, of Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—
No. 406, December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against J. L. PERRY, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of forty-eight dollars and forty-three cents, for State taxes for the year 1865, and city taxes for the years 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeastern side of Chew street, in the Twenty-second ward of the city and county of Philadelphia, at the distance of three hundred and three feet ten inches northwestward from the northwest side of East Washington Avenue, thence north forty-three degrees thirty-three minutes east, two hundred and five feet six inches to a corner, thence north fifty degrees, west one hundred and fifty feet three inches to a corner, thence south forty-three degrees thirty-three minutes west, one hundred and ninety-five feet eleven inches to Chew street, and thence southwestward along the same one hundred and fifty feet to the place of beginning.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said J. L. BERRY, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of forty-eight dollars and forty-three cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And you have then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—
No. 407. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The City of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against PATRICK HAVILAND, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of thirty-nine dollars and seventy-one cents for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Laurel street, in Twenty-second ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and forty-seven feet four and one-quarter inches, northeastward from Germantown avenue, thence along the northwest side of Laurel street, northeastward fifteen feet eleven inches, thence northwestward one hundred and fifty-five feet, thence northwestward fifteen feet eleven inches, and thence southeastward one hundred and five feet to the place of beginning.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said PATRICK HAVILAND, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building and lot of ground, that they be and appear before our Judges of said Court at a court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of thirty-nine dollars and seventy-one cents should not be levied on said building and lot of ground to the use of said claimants according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 27th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—
No. 408, December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia against MAHLON LEEDS, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of twenty-four dollars and ninety-two cents, for State taxes for the year 1865 and city taxes for the years 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast side of Wilson street, in the Twenty-second ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of thirty-one feet nine inches northeast of Centre street, containing in front or breadth on said Wilson street thirty feet, and extending of that width in length or depth northeastward between lines at right angles with said Wilson street on the northwest line one hundred and nineteen feet three inches and on the southeast line one hundred and nineteen feet six inches.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said MAHLON LEEDS and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of twenty-four dollars and ninety-two cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA,
SS.—No. 409. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against F. H. SMITH, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of thirty-one dollars and thirty-five cents, for State taxes for the year 1865 and city taxes for the years 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Wyoming avenue, in the Twenty-second ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of three hundred and five feet seven and one-half inches eastward from the east side of Broad street, containing in front on said Wyoming avenue eighty-six feet one inch, and extending of that width in length or depth, between parallel lines at right angles to Wyoming avenue, two hundred and seventy feet.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said F. H. SMITH and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of thirty-one dollars and thirty-five cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—
No. 410. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against GOTTLEIB KOLB, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of seventy-nine dollars and fifty-five cents, for city taxes for the year 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northwest side of Wister street, in the Twenty-second ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and ninety-six feet one inch southwestward from Wakefield street, thence along the northwest side of Wister street southwestward one hundred feet, thence northwestward two hundred and thirty-six feet to a corner, thence northeastward one hundred feet, thence southwestward two hundred and thirty-six feet more or less to the place of beginning.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a two-story rough-cast house and frame barn.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said GOTTLEIB KOLB and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said buildings and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of seventy-nine dollars and fifty-five cents should not be levied on the said buildings and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—
No. 412. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against THOMAS DONNELL, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and JACOB W. BOCKIUS, registered owner, for the sum of ninety dollars and forty-three cents, for taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the east corner of East Washington avenue and Chew street, in the Twenty-second ward of the city of Philadelphia, thence along the southeast side of East Washington avenue northeastward two hundred and sixty-two feet, thence south forty-five degrees fifteen minutes east, four hundred and thirty feet to a corner on the side of the Chesnut Hill Railroad, thence westward along same ninety-two feet two inches to a corner on the northwest side of East Tulpehocken street, thence by same southwestward two hundred and one feet to the northeast side of Chew street, and thence along the same northwestward five hundred feet to the place of beginning.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said THOMAS DONNELL and JACOB W. BOCKIUS, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of ninety dollars and forty-three cents, should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—
No. 415. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against JOSEPH FOX, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of thirty-eight dollars and thirty-three cents, for city taxes for the year 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the south side of Richmond street, in the Sixteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and seventeen feet eastward from the east side of Front street, containing in front or breadth on said Richmond street twenty-three feet, and extending in depth southward between lines parallel with Front street on the east line one hundred and forty-one feet one and seven-eighth inches, and on the west line one hundred and thirty-seven feet, more or less, to Canal street.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said JOSEPH FOX, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of thirty-eight dollars and thirty-three cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And you have there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—
No. 421. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against EDWIN J. HAWKS, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be the owner, and ANN E. HAWKS, for the sum of seventy-nine dollars and fifty-two cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast side of Sergeant street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of eighty-seven feet six inches northwest of Emerald street, containing in front or breadth on said Sergeant street one hundred feet, and extending in length or depth northeastward eighty-six feet six inches.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said EDWIN J. HAWKS and ANN E. HAWKS, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of seventy-nine dollars and fifty-two cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—
No. 422, December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against WILLIAM and JAMES WALKER, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners, for the sum of ninety-six dollars and fifty-two cents, for State taxes for the year 1865, and city taxes for the years 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Sepviva street, two hundred and forty feet southward from the south side of Lehigh Avenue, containing in front or breadth on said Sepviva street sixty feet and extending in depth westward along the south line of Jackson street (intended to be opened) seventy-nine feet more or less.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said WILLIAM and JAMES WALKER, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of ninety-six dollars and sixty-two cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And you have then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA,
SS.—No. 424 December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against BENJAMIN WILSON and H. C. GRIERSON, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners, and JOHN T. HAMPTON, registered owner, for the sum of thirty-six dollars and thirty-seven cents, for State taxes for the year 1865 and city taxes for the years 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Apple or Lawrence street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and five feet north from the north side of Dauphin, containing in front on said Apple street fifteen feet and extending in depth westward sixty five feet.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said BENJAMIN WILSON, H. C. GRIERSON, and JOHN T. HAMPTON, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of thirty-six dollars and thirty-seven cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—
No. 425. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against SAMUEL RANEY, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and WILLIAM HILLARY, assignee of Premium Loan Association, registered owner, for the sum of sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents, for taxes for the year 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast corner of Norris and Amber streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Norris street fifty-two feet, and in the rear, on Berges street, eighteen feet eleven and one-quarter inches, and extending in depth on the northwest line along the southeast side of Amber street one hundred and five feet and three-quarter inches, and on the southeast line at right-angles to said Norris street, one hundred feet to Berges street

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said WILLIAM HILLARY, assignee, etc., and SAMUEL RANEY, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotory.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—
No. 544. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia against BENJAMIN F. URWILER for the sum of twenty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents for city taxes for the year 1868—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast corner of Norris and Taggert streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on said Norris street fifty (50) feet, and extending in depth northeast on the northwest line along Taggert street eighty-eight feet four and three-eighths inches, and on the southeast line seventy-one feet five and one-eighth inches, and in the rear forty-seven feet four and one quarter inches.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said BENJAMIN F. URWILER, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of twenty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary,

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—
No. 545. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

Whereas, The City of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia against JOHN HILL, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of forty-six dollars and three cents, for State taxes for the year 1865 and city taxes for the years 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869—On those three certain lots or pieces of ground situated on the east side of Apple or Lawrence street, in the Twenty-fifth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of forty feet north from the north side of Venango, containing together in front or breadth on said Lawrence street sixty feet (each lot twenty feet), and extending of that width in length or depth eastward between lines parallel with said Venango street one hundred and five feet, being lots Nos. 153, 154, and 155 on the plan of the Franklin Land Association.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said JOHN HILL, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lots of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of forty-six dollars and three cents should not be levied on the said lots of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, f to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—
No. 547. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against TERENCE DONNELLY owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner for the sum of thirty-four dollars and fifty-three cents, for city taxes for the year 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast corner of Trenton avenue and Huntingdon street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia containing in front on Huntingdon street fifty-tw feet six and one-half inches, and in depth northeasterly between a line on northeast line of said lo parallel with Sepviva street and the line of said Trenton avenue one hundred feet.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum stil remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said TERENCE DONNELLY, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of thirty-four dollars and fifty-three cents should not be levied o the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act Assembly in such case made and provided, if t them it shall seem expedient. And have you the there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Phila delphia, the sixteenth day of January, i the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundro and seventy-one.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—
No. 548. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against THOMAS RYAN, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and JEREMIAH McLAUGHLIN, registered owner, for the sum of seventy-seven dollars and ninety cents, for city taxes for the years 1867, 1868, and 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest side of Tucker street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance one hundred and nineteen feet three and three-quarters inches northwest from Cedar street, containing in front on said Tucker street sixty feet, and extending in depth southwesterly, between lines at righ angles with said Tucker street on the southeast line eighty-four feet eight and one-quarter inches, an on the northwest line eighty-one feet nine and one half inches.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum sti remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, no we command you, that you make known to the said THOMAS RYAN and JEREMIAH McLAUGHLIN and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear befo the Judges of our said Court at a Court to be held Philadelphia on the first Monday of February nex to show, if anything they know or have to say, wh the said sum of seventy-seven dollars and nine cents should not be levied on the said lot of grou to the use of the said claimants, according to form and effect of the act of Assembly in such ca made and provided, if to them it shall seem exp dient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLI SON, President of our said Court at Phil delphia, the sixteenth day of January, in year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred seventy-one.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—
No. 549. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to th Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

Whereas, The City of Philadelphia filed a claim our Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia against WILLIAM DEAL, owner reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and ANN E HAWKS, registered owner, for the sum of thirty-eig dollars and eighteen cents for city taxes for the ye 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situa on the southeast corner of Hazzard and Jasp streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Phil delphia, containing in front or breadth on said Ha zard street eighty six feet six inches, and in dept southward of that width along said Jasper stre sixty feet (6) six inches.

And whereas it it alleged that the said sum sti remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, no we command you, that you make known to the sa WILLIAM DEAL and ANN E. HAWKS, and to a such persons as may hold or occupy sa lot of ground, that they be and appe before the Judgesof our said Cou at a Court to be held at Philadelphia on th first Monday of February next, to show if anythi they know or have to say, why the said sum thirty-eight dollars and eighteen cents should n be levied on the said lot of ground to the nse of th said claimants, according to the form and effect the act of Assembly in such case made and pr vid, if to them it shall seem expedient. And ha you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALL SON, President of our said Court at Phil delphia, the sixteenth day of January, the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundr and seventy-one.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.
No. 550. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to t Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a clai in our Court of Common Pleas for the city a county of Philadelphia against WILLIAM DEA owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owne and ANN E. HAWKS, registered owner, for th sum of forty-six dollars and forty-two cents, f city taxes for the year 1869—On that certain lot piece of ground situated in the Nineteenth ward the city of Philadelphia, on the northeast side Sergeant street and southeast side of Jasper, co taining in front on said Sergeant street eighty-s feet six inches, and in depth northeastward of th width along the southeast side of Jasper stre eighty-six feet.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum s remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, n we command you that you make known to the sa WILLIAM DEAL and ANN E. HAWKS, and to such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot ground, that they be and appear before the Judg of our said Court at a court to be held at Philad phia on the first Monday of February next, to sho if anything they know or have to say, why the sa snm of forty-six dollars and forty-two cents shou not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use the said claimants, according to the form and eff of the act of Assembly in such case ma and provided, if to them it shall seem expedie And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALL SON, President of our said court at Phi delphia, the sixteenth day of January, in year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred a seventy-one.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS
No. 1676. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to t Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim our District Court for the city and county of Phi delphia against CHARLES MULLIKEN, owner reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for th sum of one hundred and ninety-seven dollar thirty-three cents, to wit, for registered against all that certain lot or piece of ground ated on the south side of Mount Vernon stre the Fifteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia the distance of one hundred and eighty-seven eastward from the east side of Nineteenth containing in front or breadth on said Mount non street twenty-three feet four inches, and tending in length or depth southward betw parallel lines at right angles with said Mount V non street one hundr d feet nine inches.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a three-sto brick building, with three-story brick back bui ings, being No. 1820 Mount Vernon street.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, we command you that you make known to the CHARLES MULLIKEN, owner, etc., and to such persons as may hold or occupy the said bu ing and lot of ground, that they be and appear fore the Judges of our said Court, at a Dist Court to be held at Philadelphia, on the first M day of February next, to show if anything know or have to say, why the said sum of one h dred and ninety-seven dollars and thirty-th cents should not be levied of the said building lot of ground for the use of the said claimants cording to the form aed effect of the act of Assem bly in such case made and provided, if to them shall seem expedient. And have you then the this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLAR HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of said Court at Philadelphia, the ninth day January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eig hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

Continued on the Seventh Page.

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

Continued from the Sixth Page.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1677. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against ALEXANDER BUIST, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and PHILIP DOUGHERTY and ALEXANDER BUIST, registered owners, for the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars and thirty-six cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the southwest corner of Pine and Aspen, or Albion, streets, in the Seventh ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on said Pine street thirty-eight feet, and extending in depth southward along said Aspen or Albion street fifty-two feet.

N. B.—On this lot there are erected two brick houses, No. 2116 and 2118 Pine street.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said ALEXANDER BUIST, owner, etc., and PHILIP DOUGHERTY and ALEXANDER BUIST, registered owners, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said buildings and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of and one hundred eighty dollars and thirty-six cents should not be levied on the said buildings and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1678. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, against EURISTA or KOONS, owners, or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and CHARLES FAUL, registered owner, for the sum of one hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighty-eight cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all those three certain lots or pieces of ground situated on the west side of Front street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, one of them at the distance of fifty-four (54) feet northward from the north side of Diamond street, containing in front on said Front street thirty-six feet and in depth westward one hundred and ten feet to Hope street; another of them at the distance of one hundred and twenty-six feet northward from the north side of Diamond street, containing in front on said Front street seventy-two feet and in depth westward one hundred and ten feet to Hope street; and the other of them at the distance of two hundred and sixteen feet northward from the north side of Diamond street, containing in front on said Front street thirty-seven feet more or less, and in depth westward one hundred and ten feet to Hope street.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimant, now we command you that you make known to the said EURISTA or KOONS, owner, etc., and CHARLES FAUL, registered owner, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lots of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held in Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighty-eight cents should not be levied of the said lots of ground to the use of the said claimant, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonatory.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1679, December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against EURISTA and EURISTA or SCOTT, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be the owner, and FREEMAN SCOTT, registered owner, for the sum of two hundred and thirty-nine dollars for registered taxes, to wit, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Second street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, commencing at a point at the distance of sixty-two feet eleven and one-half inches northward from the north side of Norris street, thence extending northward along the west side of Second street one hundred and five feet ten and seven-eighths inches to the middle line of Wager street, vacated, thence along the same southwestward one hundred and thirty-one feet eleven and five-eighths inches to the east side of Philip street, thence southward along the same one hundred and five feet ten and seven-eighths inches to a point, and thence northeastward one hundred and thirty-one feet eleven and five-eighths inches to the west side of Second street and place of beginning.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said EURISTA and EURISTA or SCOTT, owner, etc., and FREEMAN SCOTT, registered owner, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said plat of ground, that they may be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of two hundred and thirty-five dollars should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1680, December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, against E. W. RUSTA and EURISTA, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners, and FREEMAN SCOTT, registered owner, for the sum of five hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-seven cents, for registered taxes, to wit, against all that certain lot or piece of ground, situated on the west side of Second street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, commencing at a point at the distance of sixty-two feet eleven and one-half inches northward from the north side of Norris street, thence extending northward along the west side of Second street one hundred and five feet ten and seven-eighths inches to the middle line of Wager street, vacated, thence along the same southwestward one hundred and thirty-one feet eleven and five-eighths inches to the east side of Philip street, thence southward along the same one hundred and five feet ten and seven-eighths inches to a point, and thence northeastward one hundred and thirty-one feet eleven and five-eighths inches to the west side of Second street and place of beginning. Also, all that certain triangular lot situate on the west side of Philip street, in the ward and city aforesaid, commencing at the distance of thirty-eight feet and one-half inch northward from the north side of Norris street, thence extending northward along the west side of said Philip street sixty-seven feet two and one-eighth inches to the middle line of Wager street, vacated, and thence along same line southwestward thirty (30) feet, more or less, to a point, and thence southeastward sixty-one feet eleven and one-half inches to the west side of Philip street and place of beginning.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make to the said E. W. RUSTA and EURISTA, owners, reputed owners, etc., and FREEMAN SCOTT, registered owner and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of five hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-seven cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1681. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against A. B. AYRES, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of one hundred and nine dollars and thirty-two cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground, situated on the southwest line of Sergeant street and the east line of Collins street, thence southeastward along Sergeant street ninety-six feet ten and three-eighths inches; thence southwesterly at right angles to the same one hundred and forty feet to the northeast side of Dickinson street; thence northwestward along the same fifty feet to the east side of Collins street; thence northward along the same one hundred and forty-seven feet seven and three-quarter inches to Sergeant street, the place of beginning.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said A. B. AYRES, owner or reputed owner, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and nine dollars and thirty-two cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our Court at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1682, December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against STOTESBURY & AYRES, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owner, and RICHARD G. STOTESBURY, registered owner, for the sum of one hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty-eight cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast corner of Cumberland and Coral (now Diamond) streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on said Cumberland street eighty-seven feet, and extending in depth southwestward along said Diamond street, eighty feet, more or less, to an alley.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said STOTESBURY & AYRES, owners or reputed owners, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty-eight cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1683. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against JAMES TEAGUE, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and estate of WILLIAM RICHARDSON, registered owner, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and thirteen cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the south side of Poplar street, in the Fourteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of seventeen feet six inches westward from the west side of Ontario street, containing in front or breadth on said Poplar street seventeen feet six inches, and extending in length or depth southward on the east line thirty-nine feet, and on the west line thereof forty-two feet two and five-eighths inches.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a three-story brick house, being No. 1338 Poplar street.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said JAMES TEAGUE, owner, etc., and estate of WILLIAM RICHARDSON, registered owner, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia, on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and thirteen cents should not be levied of the said building and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the ninth day of Jonuary, in the year of our Lord one thousaad eight hundred and seventy one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1684. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The City of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against E. W. RUSTA, E. W. EURISTA, EURISTA and SCOTT, and KOONS or SCOTT, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of two hundred and six dollars and forty-seven cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeastward of Susquehanna avenue and Hope street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on the said Susquehanna avenue fifty-six feet, and extending that width in length or depth southward along the east side of Hope street sixty-nine feet.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said E. W. RUSTA, E. W. EURISTA, EURISTA and SCOTT, and KOONS or SCOTT, owners, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia, on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of two hundred and six dollars and forty-seven cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1685. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, against FREDERICK WILHELM, H. P. LINX, JOHN FIRTH, GEORGE TROVILE, and SKATING RINK, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners, and BARNABAS HAMMETT, registered owner, for the sum of eleven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fourteen cents, to wit:—for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Chesnut street, in the Ninth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of twenty feet westward from the west side of Twenty-third street, containing in front on said Chesnut street two hundred and twenty feet, and extending in length or depth northward of that width one hundred and eight feet six inches to a twenty-five feet wide street called Johnston street.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a large brick and stone building, used as a Skating Rink, etc.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said FREDERICK WILHELM, H. P. LINX, etc., owners, etc., and BARNABAS HAMMETT, registered owner, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia, on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of eleven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fourteen cents should not be levied on the said building and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1846. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against BERGDOLL & PSOTTA and MATTHEW NEWKIRK, owners of reputed owners, or whoever may be owners, for the sum of one hundred and seventy-three dollars and ninety-five cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the intersection of the centre of Mill street with the centre of Perry street, both now vacated, in the Fifteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, then extending westward along the centre of said Perry street two hundred and twenty-six feet four and five-eighths inches to the centre of Charles street, vacated, then northeastward along the centre of said Charles street three hundred and five feet eight and one-eighth (305 8⅛) inches, thence eastward eighty-two feet four and one-quarter inches to the centre of Mill street, thence southward along the centre of the same two hundred and sixty-four feet three and seven-eighths (264 3⅞) inches to the place of beginning.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimant, now we command you that you make known to the said BERGDOLL & PSOTTA and MATTHEW NEWKIRK, owners, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia, on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and seventy-three dollars and ninety-five cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1845. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against WILLIAM R. DUNN and GEORGE WILLIAMS, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of two hundred and sixty-nine dollars and thirty-two cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all those two certain lots or pieces of ground situated on the west side of Third and east side of Fourth streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred feet northward from the north side of York street; one of them containing in front on said Third street one hundred and fifty feet, and extending in depth westward one hundred and two feet six inches to Orianna street; and the other of them containing in front on said Fourth street one hundred and fifty feet, and extending in depth eastward one hunded and two feet six inches to Orianna street.

And whereas it is alleged that the sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said WILLIAM R. DUNN and GEORGE WILLIAMS, owners, etc, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of two hundred and sixty-nine dollars and thirty-two cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH.
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1846. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against WILLIAM H. WITTE, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-three cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest corner of Susquehanna avenue and Lawrence street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on said Susquehanna avenue eighty-nine feet seven and one-half inches, and extending of that width in length or depth southward along said Lawrence and Okney streets one hundred and fourteen feet, more or less, to ground now or late of Rebecca Mullin.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a large brick school-house, known as the Megargee Public School.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said WILLIAM H. WITTE, owner or reputed owner, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held in Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show, if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-three cents should not be levied on the said building and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro. Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1847. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, against WILLIAM H. WITTE, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-three cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the east side of York, and northwest side of Tulip street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, beginning at the northeast corner of York and Tulip sts.; containing in front or breadth said York street seventy-two feet, and extending in length or depth northeastwardly along the northwest side of Tulip street, one hundred and twenty-five feet three inches to Emlen street.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a large brick school house, known as the "Witte Public School."

And whereas, It is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimant, now we command you that you make known to the said WILLIAM H. WITTE, owner or reputed owner, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building and lot of ground that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia, on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty three cents should not be levied of the said building and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1848. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, against WILLIAM B. JOHNSON, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of one hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-three cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwesterly side of Tucker street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of sixty feet southeasterly from Martha street, containing in front on said Tucker street one hundred and twenty feet and in depth southwesterly between line parallel with said Martha street eighty-four feet ten and three-quarter inches to Pepper street.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimant, now we command you, that you make known to the said WILLIAM B. JOHNSON, owner or reputed owner, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-three cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimanst, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1849, December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against unknown owner or reputed, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of one hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-three cents, to wit, for registered taxes against, all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast side of Tucker street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelpaia, at the distance of one hundred and seven feet eight and one quarter inches southeast of Martha street, containing in front on said Tucker street eighty-eight feet, and in depth northeastward one hundred and ten feet eight and one-eighth inches to Jackson street.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimant, now we command you that you make known to the said unknown owner, or reputed owner, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia, on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-three cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of out said Court at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1850. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia against RICHARD FITLER, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of one hundred and forty-four dollars and fourteen cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast corner of Tucker and Sepviva streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Sepviva street one hundred and eleven feet nine and seven-eighths inches, and extending in depth eastward along said Tucker street one hundred feet.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said RICHARD FITLER, owner or reputed owner, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and forty-four dollars and fourteen cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1974. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against J. K. SULGER, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of one hundred and sixty-six dollars and thirty cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the east side of the Frankford road, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of eighty feet north of Huntingdon street, thence extending eastward forty-six feet one and three-quarter inches to a point, thence southeastward forty-six feet one and three-quarter inches to the northwest side of Ambler street, thence northeast along the same forty feet, thence northwestward fifty-six feet four and one-half inches to a point, thence westward fifty-six feet four and one-half inches to the southeast side of said Frankford road, and thence southeastwardly along the same forty feet to the place of beginning.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said J. K. SULGER, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and sixty-six dollars and thirty cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the twenty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 28 2p§

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTE

PROPOSALS.

TO IRON MANUFACTURER

U. S. LIGHTHOUSE DEPOT,
Office Lighthouse Engineer Third District,
TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, N. Y.,
January 13, 1871.

PROPOSALS FOR SCREW-PILE LIGHTHOUSES.

SEALED PROPOSALS from Iron Foundries will be received at this office until MONDAY the 13th day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for the entire IRON and WOODWORK of TWO SCREW-PILE LIGHTHOUSES, the plans and specifications of which are for inspection at this office. A suitable place will be provided by the contractor for the setting up of the entire structure for inspection and acceptance.

The contractor, who must be a manufacturer of iron, will include in his proposals the cost of taking down and delivering on board the vessels provided by the undersigned for shipment of the same.

Proposals will state the time of completing the structures.

The right to reject any proposals that may be deemed disadvantageous to the Government is reserved.

Proposals will be in duplicate, accompanied by a guarantee in duplicate, with a printed copy of this advertisement affixed to each proposal, and will be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposal for Screw-pile Lighthouses."

J. C. WOODRUFF,
Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A.,
1 20t2 13 Lighthouse Engineer Third District

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Tenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the Office S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house, on a lot of ground situate on the south side of Cherry, west of Tenth street, in the Tenth ward, said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
1 19 23 28 F1 Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Fifteenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, Southeast corner SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building a public school-house on a lot of ground situate on the corner of Twenty-third and Shamokin streets, in the Fifteenth Ward, said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education. No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
1 19 23 28 F1 Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building an Extension to a Public School-house in the Tenth ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building an extension to a Public School-house, situate on Race street, below Fifteenth, in the Tenth ward; said extension to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
1 19.23,28,F1 Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the first day of February next, inclusive, for the erection of a Board Fence inclosing the site for the Public Buildings upon Penn Square, according to the plans and specifications to be seen at the office of John McArthur, Jr., architect, No. 205 S. Sixth street.

Bids will be based upon the privilege accorded to the contractor to use the surface of said fence for advertising purposes, under such regulations and restrictions as the Commissioners may from time to time prescribe.

All proposals to be addressed to the President of said Commissioners.

JOHN RICE, President,
No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street.
CHARLES R. ROBERTS, Secretary. 1 25 7t

LUMBER.

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. 1871
HEMLOCK
HEMLOCK.

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1871
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. 1871
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1871
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1871
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

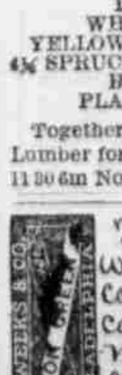
1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. 1871
ASH,
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
HICKORY.

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1871
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. 1871
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1871
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.



The most durable Green will not fade, is brighter Color costs less than any other because it will paint twice as much surface, Ground pure only by the manufacturers Sold by all paint dealers, office 122 N. 4th St.

AUCTION SALES.

BY HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, (temporarily) No. 841 CHESNUT Street, under the Girard House.

OIL PAINTINGS.
We have now on public exhibition and shall sell On Monday and Tuesday,
30th and 31st inst., at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M., without reserve,
150 FINE OIL PAINTINGS,
INCLUDING A PRIVATE COLLECTION.
The following eminent artists are represented:—

Rothermel,	A. Gerlach,	Juan Currie,
J. Hamilton,	T. Von Brees,	T. H. Smith,
E. D. Lewis,	M. C. Ream,	S. F. Bensell,
T. D. Briscoe,	Krause,	Thos. Moran,
W. H. Weisman,	Hill,	W. S. Young.

Also, several fine PASTELS, by S. C. Waters.

SALES ON PREMISES receive prompt and personal attention.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF 600 PACKAGES FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, IN ENTIRE PACKAGES.
On Thursday Morning,
February 2, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, and part for cash, including full lines of:—
Bleached and brown cottons, all-wool Canton and domet flannels, ticks, checks, plaids, stripes, denims, ginghams, corset jeans, balmorals, seamless bags, honeycomb quilts, etc.
ALSO,
Men's and boy's cassimeres, satinets, tweeds, kerseys, cottonades, doeskins, etc.
50 bales white, brown, and grey blankets.
A line of London Italian cloths.
A line of white piques.
A line of white toilet quilts.
ALSO,
Full lines 4-4 linens, damasks, towelling, towels, crash, doylies, napkins, duck and fancy linen coatings, bleys, drawer linens, Hollands, Watson & Armstrong's brown drills, etc. 1 27 6t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—No. 704 Chesnut street.
ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT SALE.
THE SUPERB CABINET PRODUCTIONS
OF
JOHN M. GARDNER, No. 1316 CHESNUT Street.
ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY MORNINGS,
FEBRUARY 2 and 3,
At 10 o'clock, we will sell a choice selection of the
FINEST CABINET FURNITURE.
Comprising suits and single pieces for the drawing-room, parlor, library, dining-room, chamber, reception-room and boudoir; exquisite oddities; choice inlaid cabinets; parlor and library bookcases; lounges and easy chairs; magnificent buffets; rich articles of upholstery, etc.
Mr. Gardner's sole object in making this sale is to more fully introduce his new and elegant styles of furniture, and practically demonstrate the excellence of his work.
The furniture included in the sale, having all been manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. Gardner for his best store sales, will be sold with the same guarantee as if bought at private sale.
Catalogues ready and the goods arranged for examination two days previous to sale. 1 30 4t
A CARD.
The Furniture of the manufacture of JOHN M. GARDNER, to be sold on THURSDAY and FRIDAY of this week, is now ready for examination. 1 31 2t

BY MAGILL, FARREL & CO
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 318 MARKET Street.

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize the Appointment of a Standing Committee, to be called the Committee on House of Correction.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Presidents of Councils, immediately after the passage of this ordinance, and annually thereafter, be and they are hereby authorized to appoint a standing committee of nine members from Select Council and nine members from Common Council, to be styled the Committee on House of Correction, and to which all matters in connection with the said House of Correction shall be referred. And the joint special committee on the same, as now constituted, is hereby abolished after the passage of this ordinance; provided the members of the Select and Common Council appointed as the Joint Special Committee for the current year shall constitute the Standing Committee on House of Correction for the year 1871.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.
4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street below Chesnut.

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL, PER TON OF 2240 POUNDS, DELIVERED.
LEHIGH—Furnace, $7·75; Stove, $8; Nut, $7.
SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, $7; Stove, $7·25; Nut, $6·25.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard, corner TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. 20 rp tf

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

WRIGHT'S
NE PLUS ULTRA
Minced Meat.
Unequaled for Quality.
CAUTION.—Beware of all imitations, as there but one WRIGHT in the market.
DEPOT,
SOUTHWEST CORNER
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. 12 15 tfrp

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Buildings Erected During the Month of January.

The following gives the improvements for which permits were issued by the Building Inspectors during the present month of January:

Dwellings—Fifty-one two-story dwellings, 12 by 28, on Patton street, near Wharton; one three-story, 16 by 30, Twentieth street, below Washington; five two-story, 15½ by 40, Eleventh street, below Morris; fourteen two-story dwellings, 14 by 28, Alexander avenue, between Federal and Wharton; one two-story addition, 11 by 16, No. 712 South Sixth street; ten two-story dwellings, 15½ by 28, Bancroft street, below Reed; one two-story, 18 by 34, Twenty-fourth street, below Walnut; two three-story, 17 by 45, Seventeenth street, between Burton and Lombard; two three-story, 17 by 34, Manayunk; one three-story, 18 by 30, Twentieth and Ellsworth; four three-story, 16 by 30, Bainbridge street, east of Twenty-third; six two-story dwellings, 16 by 42, Woodward street, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third; two two-story, 15 by 28, Madison street, west of Twenty-fourth; one two-story, 14 by 28, Sycamore street, west of Thirty-seventh; two three-story, 18 by 28, Wise street, east of Township line; ten two-story, 14 by 38, Memphis street, between Adam and Aramingo; eight two-story, 14 by 38, Front street, below Huntingdon; two three-story, 16 and 18 by 32, Coulter and Baird streets; one two-story, 16 by 30, same place; one three-story, 13½ by 30, Cedar street, above Gordon.

Additions—One one-story, 50 by 25, Twenty-fourth street, below Callowhill; one two-story, 14 by 78, No. 116 Race street; one three-story, 8 by 14, S. E. corner of Ridge avenue and Spring Garden street; one two-story, 26 by 26, Cherry street, west of Sixth; one one-story, 8 by 12, N. E. corner of Eleventh and Market streets; one one-story, 23 by 26, rear of No. 626 Arch street: one two-story, 12 by 24, No. 1018 Girard avenue; one two-story, No. 447 Norris street; one one-story, 11 by 20, S. E. corner of Eighth and Master streets; one one-story, 30 by 77, Haydock street, east of Front; one one-story, 15 by 23, No. 1016 Girard avenue; two one-story, 16 by 4 and 12 by 12, Nos. 1906 and 1908 Frankford road; one one-story, 12 by 15, S. W. corner of Girard avenue and Franklin street; one two-story, corner of Springer and Nash streets; one one-story, 16 by 27, rear of No. 1232 Christian street; one two-story, Choncellor street, below Walnut; one one-story, 20 by 60, rear of No. 929 Chesnut street; one two-story, 13 by 22, No. 403 Market street; one one-story, 10 by 10, Fourth street, below Arch; one one-story, 14 by 30, N. E. corner of Ninth and Market streets; one four-story, 22 by 7, Chesnut street, above Fifth; one one-story, 12 by 20, No. 1705 Coates street; one one-story, 14 by 14, No. 228 N. Twenty-second street.

Alterations—No. 147 S. Second; No. 207 S. Front; No. 1221 South; N. W. corner Tenth and Pine; No 136 S. Third; Market, above Eighth; No. 265 N. Second; corner of Seventh and Arch; Eleventh, above Chesnut; S. W. corner of Twenty-first and Winter; N. E. corner Derringer's avenue and Front street; 1014 Girard avenue; corner of Frankford road and Marlborough street; N. E. corner Twentieth and Montgomery.

Shops—One two-story, 56 by 115, Buttonwood street above Sixteenth; one two-story, 20 by 70, Poplar above Vineyard; one one-story, 11½ by 16, Urion street, above Aspen; one one-story, 120 by 22, S. E. corner of Cameron and Wylie streets; one one-story, 16 by 20, No. 185 Bridge street; one one-story, 18 by 14, Crease below Belgrade.

Stores—One three story, 17 by 26 N. E. corner Thirteenth and Catharine; one two-story, 32 by 52, Eighth street above Arch; one five-story, No. 505 Minor street; four three-story, Jefferson east of Hutchinson.

Bakery—One one-story, 9½ by 15, No. 1411 North Second street.

Bleaching-house—One one story, 20 by 35, Monument Park.

Stable—One two-story, 20 by 51, Carlisle street, above Jefferson.

Bath-house—One 8 by 12 No. 242 Union street; one 8 by 10, Cambridge street, east of Plank Road.

Factory—One one-story, 30 by 30, Wharton street, east of Eighth.

Sheds—One, 100 by 8, Perkiomen street, below Vineyard; two, 16 by 35, same place.

Office—One three-story, 9 by 15, Ridge avenue, near Twenty-third.

Ice-house.—One one-story, 29 by 15, rear of No. 1017 Frankford road.

OBITUARY.

Decease of Coroner Taylor.

William Taylor, Esq., Coroner of the city of Philadelphia, died last evening at his residence, No. 1121 Wallace street, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, from which he had been suffering for a long time. Deceased was born in 1832, in Lancaster city, and spent his boyhood there until 1846, when he came to this city and entered as an apprentice in the drug business with Dr. Parrish, at Ninth and Chesnut streets. After acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business, he commenced for himself by opening a drug store at the southeast corner of Ninth and Race streets. His close attention to his business and the urbanity of his manners soon won for him a large custom, and in a few years he removed to a much larger store at the northeast corner of Ninth and Race streets. Here his trade so increased as to yield him a comfortable income.

Mr. Taylor took a deep interest in politics. In 1858 he was elected a member of the Board of Health, and in 1863 was elected Coroner of Philadelphia, a position he filled most acceptably, retiring at the expiration of his term with the encomiums of the press and the public. This unreserved praise was not only elicited by his faithful attention to his painful duties, but by the manner in which he did it, for if there is any municipal position that should be filled by a man of respectability and feeling, it is that of Coroner, called as he was to the homes of the unexpectedly afflicted.

So great was the reputation that he obtained as a public official that he was renominated for Coroner in 1869 without difficulty, and at the ensuing election ran ahead of his ticket and was elected by nearly 5000 majority. During his last term Mr. Taylor has been greatly affected by ailments of the body, and so severe have his attacks been that his demise was expected upon several occasions. The last time he was on the street was on Christmas eve. The next day he was taken ill, and has been since for days at a time insensible. Every effort was made to relieve the suffering inflicted by the dreadful disease, but all was in vain.

Mr. Taylor was very charitably disposed, and many times opened his purse unostentatiously to relieve the wants of poor persons whom he believed to be deserving. Especially did he so respond in case of strangers out of work, in some cases well known of paying the passage home of whole families residing in distant cities.

The deceased was a faithful officer, a good citizen, an attentive and careful husband and father, and his loss will be felt by thousands outside of his own personal friends.

A SNAKE.

How Certain Railroad Companies Salt Their Tracks.

A few days ago Mayor Fox received information that the track of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Passenger Railway Company had been salted. He promptly addressed a communication to the officers of the company, summoning them to appear before him. These officers promptly appeared, and astonished the Mayor by presenting a copy of the following:—

An Act to repeal an act entitled "An Act to protect the health of the citizens of the City of Philadelphia, approved the seventeenth day of April, 1869, as far as relates to the Frankford and Southwark Passenger Railroad north of York street.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly, met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that so much of the act entitled an act to protect the health of the citizens of the city of Philadelphia, approved the 17th day of April, 1869, which prohibits salting the railway tracks in said city be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as relates to the Frankford and Southwark Passenger Railroad north of the Berks street station, and the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railroad north of York street, and all the passenger railroad tracks west of the Schuylkill river, and the Germantown Passenger Railway Company from Diamond street to their depot in Germantown, in the Twenty-second ward.

B. B. STRANG,
Speaker of the House.
CHARLES H. STINSON,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the third day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

JOHN W. GEARY.

This act has never been published, and we believe this is the first knowledge the public have of the passage of an act in direct contradiction to their wishes. It is no doubt but the forerunner of a general repeal of the obnoxious laws, and by next winter pedestrians may expect to wade through rivers of slush at the street crossings.

HANLON.

His Impending Doom—Rigid Rules Observed by the Sheriff and the Officers of the Prison.

To-morrow morning, unless there is an unexpected interposition by Providence or the Governor, the terrible sentence of the Court, which condemns Hanlon "to be hanged by the neck until dead," will be visited upon him; and with this tragic *denouement* ends the shocking drama that for so long a time has been held before the public vision. For this doom the condemned man has, ever since he stood up in the Quarter Sessions to hear the fiat of outraged law, been earnestly preparing. The arrangements of the law officers whose duty it is to execute the sentence are all completed.

Sheriff Leeds is beset on all sides by persons, prompted alone by a depraved curiosity, for cards of admission, but to these importunities he turns a deaf ear, and hands to the applicant a transcript of the 76th section of the act of Assembly passed March 31, 1860, which reads:—

> Whenever hereafter any person shall be condemned to suffer death by hanging, for any crime of which he shall have been convicted, the said punishment shall be inflicted upon him in the walls or yard of the jail of the county in which he shall have been convicted; it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner of the said county to attend and be present at such execution, to which he shall invite the presence of a physician, the district attorney of the county, and twelve reputable citizens, who shall be selected by the sheriff; and the said sheriff shall, at the request of the criminal, permit such ministers of the Gospel, not exceeding two, as he may name, and any of his immediate relatives, together with such officers of the prison and such of the sheriff's deputies as the said sheriff or coroner in his discretion may think it expedient to have present; and it shall be only permitted to the persons above designated to witness the said execution; provided that no person under age shall be permitted on any account to witness the same.

Being defeated in these endeavors, the next stratagem resorted to, in order that their curiosity may be gratified, is to secure a permit to visit the County Prison, where, they have the vain hope, in passing through its corridors, they may perchance see the doomed man. But in this they are defeated; for above the entrance door in glaring letters is placarded:—

"NO VISITORS PERMITTED
TO ENTER TO-DAY."

This morning a number of reporters called at the prison, and were by the underkeeper permitted to enter the gate. The first question was:—

"Can we see Mr. Perkins?"

"You can, I think, gentlemen," responded he, "but I surmise your intention. You are reporters."

"We are."

"Well, Mr. Perkins will see you, but will refuse to tell you anything that has transpired in Hanlon's cell, or anything regarding the arrangements for the execution. This he does by order of the President of the Board of Inspectors, who believe that the proprieties of such a solemn occasion should not be marred."

"Is there a rule which would require the officers to be reticent on such an occasion?"

"Only that of humanity. You see here the fathers of the Catholic Church, Hanlon's confessors. They are going now to visit him. He is constantly at his devotions. You may speak to them, but they will, I know, decline answering any question inquiring about what transpires in the cell."

The reporters were then bowed out. The officers are determined, and rightly, that nothing shall occur which might in any way draw the condemned man's thoughts from making his peace with Him whose decrees are irrevocable.

No writ of error will be filed in Hanlon's case, and no injunction will therefore issue from the Supreme Court to stay the execution. The scaffold will be erected on the eastern corridor, and that no unlicensed eyes may see the tragic scene which occurs upon it, the prisoners will all be removed to another part of the great building.

COMMERCIAL.

Meeting of the Commercial Exchange—The Reading of the Annual Report.

This morning at 12 o'clock the annual meeting of the Commercial Exchange was held in the Exchange building, Second street, above Walnut, the President, Nathan Brooke, Esq., in the chair. The seventeenth annual report was read by the Secretary, Washington Jackson, Esq. The following is an abstract:—

"The year just closed cannot be regarded as one of the brightest in the commercial calendar. Many causes have contributed to depress and embarrass trade. Those most prominent, however, have been the doubt and uncertainty in regard to national legislation, and the want of entire confidence on the part of the business community in the ability of our legislators to clearly comprehend the true condition of our national affairs, and to intelligently grasp and correctly determine the many important and intricate political problems of the times, the proper solution of which is a matter of such vital consequence to the business interests throughout the country.

"The volume of business during the year is perhaps fully up to the average, but doubtless has been much curtailed in consequence of the prudent policy adopted by many business men of not attempting in force trade, preferring diminished sales and smaller profits in order to save themselves from extra risk."

In relation to the Horseshoe shoal the report says:—"There are probably few subjects that could be brought before Congress of greater importance to the commercial and business community of Philadelphia. The narrowness of the channel, and its liability to become blocked up with heavy masses of ice during the winter season, has been and must continue to be a serious drawback to the trade of our port during that period of the year. Philadelphia has been remarkably modest in looking after her interests, and has troubled Congress very little about such matters—perhaps entirely too little—and, therefore, her application in this case should, and doubtless will receive prompt and favorable consideration.

"The members of the association, by their liberal subscriptions and energetic actions, have very much assisted in promoting the success of the projected European Steamship Company. They have subscribed to over one-fifth of the amount that was proposed should be taken by the merchants and business men of the city.

"It is sincerely to be hoped that the time will soon arrive when a more liberal policy will mark the action of Congress towards our city in many particulars, and that the important improvement, the fixing of the Naval Station at League Island, so much needed by the General Government for an iron-clad depot, will not be allowed to languish much longer.

"The repeal of the income tax is much praised, and the change in the mode of collecting the tax on whisky is thought to be a subject for congratulation.

"Several changes in the constitution and by-laws of the association have been made during the year. At the present time the membership embraces 660 firms.

"There have been several deaths. Theodore Wilson, Robert Ervien, D. C. Kelly, James G. Bewley, Jacob B. Ritter, and John Bingham died during the year.

The annual election for the officers of the Exchange to serve for the ensuing year commenced at 10½ o'clock this morning. The polls remained open until 3 o'clock P. M. Mr. Seth J. Comly was nominated for President, Mr. Robert Gray for Vice-President, and Mr. Walter G. Wilson for Treasurer. Twelve managers were also being elected from a ticket containing thirty-two names.

RETURNED FOR TRIAL.—Thomas Vandever was arrested yesterday at the Baltimore depot by Special Officer Smith, who has received information of a store robbery having been committed at the Red Lion, Delaware. The officer arrested Vandever upon suspicion of being the guilty party, and upon searching him the stolen property was found in his possession. The accused was returned to Delaware for trial.

PROMPT ACTION NECESSARY.—The present thaw, if it continues, is likely to bring about a heavy flood. In view of this fact, and in order to save the inundation of the cellars of several residences in different sections of the city, the High Constables have notified the Board of Health to clean the gutters and inlets, but thus far this body has taken no action in the matter.

A DISHONEST SON.—A youth of twenty years, named B. Cabry, was arrested at the residence of his mother, No. 1601 Afton street, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of having stolen $25 from his parent and squandered the same in dissipation. Alderman Dallas committed the young scoundrel for trial.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Steamship Subsidy Bill.

Proceedings of Congress

Debate on the Income Tax.

Counterfeit National Bank Notes.

A New Issue to be Made.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

The Engineer Battalion of the Army.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

General orders from the War Department have been issued to carry into effect the requirements of previous orders for a reduction of the Engineer Battalion, in which it is provided that the unexpired portions of punishments inflicted by general courts-martial in cases of such enlisted men of engineers as may be selected for discharges will be remitted and the men discharged the service.

The Alabama Claims.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-day for the first time considered the Alabama claims question. The whole subject was fully discussed in all its various aspects, but no conclusion was reached. The matter will be resumed at the next meeting, when the committee expect to receive the information called for from the State Department.

New Issue of National Bank Notes.

The Banking and Currency Committee to-day agreed to report a bill authorizing a new issue of National Bank notes of the denomination of tens, twenties, fifties, and hundreds. They also require that the work shall be done here. This work has heretofore been done by the New York Bank Note Company. It will require an appropriation of nearly half a million of dollars.

Steamship Subsidies.

A delegation of steamship men from New York, Boston, and other localities was before the House Commerce Committee to-day, arguing in favor of a general principle of subsidy and urging the Oriental and Mediterranean Steamship bill. The committee are not disposed to report on any of the schemes at the present session.

The Income Tax.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day had another powwow over the income tax. At present they are equally divided. They partially agreed to report the matter to the House, and allow a vote to be taken on the question.

FROM THE WEST.

Burning of Still Another Hotel.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 31.—The Old American House at Painesville, Ohio, was destroyed by fire this morning, and was a total loss. It was owned by Eleazer Parmley, of New York. Another building adjoining was torn down to prevent the spread of the flames. It also was owned by the same party. His loss is $18,000 on both buildings. Other small losses of different parties aggregate $10,000 to $15,000, on which there is some insurance.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

The Legislature Opened by a Colored Minister

TRENTON, Jan. 31.—The Rev. Mr. Woodlin, a colored Methodist minister of Trenton, opened the proceedings of the Senate this morning with prayer.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Vice-President announced the return from the House of the Income Tax Repeal bill, with an accompanying suggestion on the part of the House that under section 7 of article 4 of the Constitution the House had sole power to originate such measures.

Mr. Scott moved to non-concur in the reasons assigned by the House for the return of the bill, and asked for a committee of conference upon the difference of opinion between the two houses as to their privileges.

Mr. Scott, as the author of the bill in the Senate, proceeded to argue that the position of the House was erroneous, in assuming that the bill proposed to raise revenue.

He stated its only purpose was to dispense with certain taxes, by modifying the existing laws. He quoted from authorities on constitutional law, from the practices of the British Parliament, and opinions of former members of the Senate, to show that this constitutional prohibition against the power of the Senate to originate bills raising revenue or appropriating money did not include bills to reduce revenue, and, therefore, the present measure was not obnoxious to that prohibition. The logical effect of the position of the House would be to exclude from the Senate all questions which might incidentally affect the revenue.

The same question had arisen years ago upon a bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Clay, changing the whole system of collecting duties on imports and modifying certain taxes, but the objection to the power of the Senate was not maintained, and the bill became a law. Under the objection now made the Senate would be prohibited from passing a subsidy bill or private bills of any kind.

Mr. Sherman favored the motion for a conference committee as a means of securing the adoption of a rule on the subject of originating revenue bills, which would obviate the difficulty that had existed for twenty years.

He regarded the matter as one exclusively pertaining to the rules, and hoped the reference would be made without further debate on the merits of the question.

Mr. Williams thought the position of the House not altogether untenable. The question was whether under the jurisdiction conferred upon the Senate by the Constitution over bills relating to revenue, its power was not limited to the mere amendment of such bills. The proposition now was whether the Senate could originate a bill which substantially changed a system of taxation.

The Senate might originate bills incidentally affecting that question, but as it certainly could not create a system of taxation, the question now was whether it could originate a measure to change an existing system. In its nature the bill in question came within the category of revenue bills.

Mr. Saulsbury said he would leave the Senate in a few days, but while still a member, he wished the body to maintain its dignity. The proper proceeding in the present instance would be to ignore the message of the House altogether. He suggested that it be smothered and time given the lawyers of the House to act together, and ask leave to withdraw the message. As to the power of the Senate to originate a bill of the character of that now pending, if any lawyer in his (Saulsbury's) office would express a doubt on the subject, he would be turned out immediately.

The subject was then disposed of by the adoption of Mr. Scott's motion in the form of a resolution, as follows:—

Whereas, The House of Representatives have returned to the Senate the bill to repeal so much of the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes," as continues the income tax after the 31st day of December, 1869, with the respectful suggestion on the part of the House that section 7, article I, of the Constitution vests in the House of Representatives the sole power to originate such measures, and

Whereas, The Parliamentary law recognized by both Houses of Congress states that when the methods of Parliamentary law are thought by the one house to have been departed from by the other, a conference is asked to come to a right understanding thereon; therefore

Resolved, That the bill be returned to the House of Representatives, and that the Senate ask a conference on the question at issue between the houses.

Messrs. Scott, Conkling, and Casserly were appointed as the committee of conference on the part of the Senate.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Maynard, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, after consultation with the Attorney-General, to institute proceedings at law or otherwise to obtain full damages and indemnification for the destruction and loss of the sloop of war Oneida, in the Bay of Japan, in January, 1870, by collision with the steamship Bombay. Passed.

Mr. Sargent introduced a bill authorizing J. H. Schnell, of California, to enter at the proper United States Land Office 640 acres of land at the minimum price according to the lines of his improvements, tea gardens and other culture, and to which there may not be adverse claim except that of the United States.

Mr. Sargent explained that Mr. Schnell was making a successful experiment in establishing a colony of Japanese, and in the cultivating of tea, raising silk-worms, etc., and wanted more land than he could enter under the pre-emption laws (one hundred and sixty acres). Passed.

The House then resumed, in the morning hour, the bill reported from the Committee on Military Affairs to extend the bounty land system to soldiers and sailors of the late war, their widows and orphans.

Mr. Hawley argued against the bill as a cunningly devised scheme to give the public lands to capitalists and speculators without any practical benefit to the classes for whose ostensible benefit the bill is framed. The bill would absorb 427,000,000 acres of public lands, making with the 225,000,000 already granted to railroads, 652,000,000, being more than half the available lands of the public domain.

It would absorb a territory twelve times as large as the State of Illinois, and twice as large as the thirteen original States. The homestead policy was the only true and wise means of disposing of the public domain. It would secure it to actual settlers, thereby adding to the wealth and strength of the country, while the extension of the bounty land system would retard the development of the great West. He mentioned the fact that not one in five hundred of the bounty land warrants heretofore granted were settled by the soldiers to whom they were issued, and not 10 per cent. of them by actual settlers.

The land covered by ninety per cent. of them passed into the hands of land jobbers and speculators. In conclusion, he appealed to the House not to allow its love and admiration for the soldiers to lead it to an act of folly which could never be recalled.

Mr. Stoughton, who reported the bill, explained and defended its provisions. It was not true, he argued, that the soldiers would be swindled out of their rights by land-sharks.

They had saved the country from treason, and he thought they were capable of taking care of 160 acres of wild Western lands. The bill required the soldier to enter his land, and then gave him one year in which, if he pleased, he could assign that right, that inchoate title which he had in the land, to some persons who wished to go West and locate on that land, and if he did not, it reverted to the Government.

The bill could not operate for the benefit of land speculators, because it required actual settlement. He believed that the soldiers would be satisfied with the bill, and that the country would be satisfied with it.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, ETC.—M. Thomas & Sons sold the following real estate and stocks, at noon to-day, at the Philadelphia Exchange:—

$7000 Philadelphia and Reading Railroad (debenture bonds)	80 p. c.
65 shares Enterprise Insurance Co.	$47·50
100 shs. Charleston Mining and Manft. Company	68
49 shares Western National Bank	65
30 shares Central National Bank	124·50
$5000 Union Passenger Railway Company bonds	83½ p. c.
47 shares Central Transportation Co.	59·25
1 sh. Philadelphia Library	59
3 shares Mercantile Library Co.	6
$56,000 of the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company of Virginia. $11,000 at 30 p. c., $1000 29 p. c., $1000 21 p. c., $17,000 20 p. c., $16,000 19 p. c., $10,000 18½ p. c.	
TWELFTH Street (North), No. 812—Brick Dwelling	$3600
HAMILTON Street, No. 1911—Brick Dwelling	3850
FRONT Street (North), No. 1806—Genteel Brick Dwelling	2060

GROUND-RENT of $22·50 at $336; $21 at $295; $19 at $280; two of $22·50 at $325 each; two of $22·50 at $315; one of $42 at $520.

A PENSION AGENT IN TROUBLE.—On Saturday afternoon, before United States Commissioner Craig Biddle, Samuel A. Savidge had a hearing on the charge of passing a false, forged, or altered obligation or other security of the United States for $48, with intent to deceive and defraud. From the testimony elicited it appears that Mrs. Mary Miller (a woman who can neither read nor write), residing in Lewis township, Northumberland county, had a son who lost his life during the late war. Some six years ago she applied to the accused to obtain the pension due her. She never received any money until about two weeks ago, when a friend found a letter in the Danville Post Office for her containing a check for $24, pension money. The accused learning of this, it is alleged, hastened to her residence and paid her $200, saying that was the balance. It is also alleged that he obtained her signature to a paper purporting to be a receipt for the amount, but which was in reality a receipt for $500. The defendant was held in $2000 bail to answer at Court.

OFFICERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.—A circular has just been issued by Franklin B. Gowen, President of this road, which states that after the 1st proximo Mr. G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, will have his office at the general office of the company, No. 227 S. Fourth street, and will have general charge and supervision of all the departments of the company other than those placed under the management of the Comptroller, Mr. J. W. Jones. This gentleman will have control of the accounting department and all its branches. Mr. John E. Wootten has been appointed assistant superintendent and engineer of machinery, and his office will be at Reading. Mr. L. B. Paxson has been appointed master machinist, and Mr. J. H. Olhausen goes into the position of Superintendent of the Mahanoy and Shamokin Railroad, in place of Mr. Paxson, promoted.

ROBBED A PEDDLER.—Yesterday afternoon a peddler went into a tavern on New Market street, above Willow, and while there fell in with one Charles Edd. They had several drinks together, and finally engaged in a game of cards. The peddler suddenly discovered that his wallet containing $26, was missing, and had Edd arrested on suspicion of being the thief. He was held in $800 bail by Alderman Toland.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About half-past 2 o'clock this morning Frank White, aged thirty years, employed as a brakeman, was knocked from a freight train on the Connecting Railroad, at the Germantown bridge, and instantly killed. The Deputy Coroner will investigate the matter to-day.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street
SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Bel & Del 3d	88	20 sh Minehill R.	51¾
$5000 C & A m 6s,'89	96½	300 sh Leh Nav St.	34½
$200 City 6s, New	101¾	400 sh Read...b60	49 3-16
4 sh Leh Val R.	60¼	30 do.	49⅞

☞ CONVENTION TO REVISE THE RULES of the Republican Party will meet at the County Court House, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets, on WEDNESDAY, February 8, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

WM. H. RUDDIMAN,
President of Convention.

JAMES N. KERNS,
ROBERT M. EVANS, } Secretaries.
1 31 3t

☞ DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31, 1871.

Due notice will be given when the Tax Duplicates for the year 1871 will be ready for the payment of Taxes.

ROBERT H. BEATTY,
Receiver of Taxes.
1 31 6t

FINE STATIONERY
AND
Card Engraving.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuths18p

REVENUE STAMPS
Of all denominations and in any quantity can be had
AT
The Principal Depot
FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street,
AND AT THE
BRANCH OFFICE,
No. 105 South FIFTH Street,
(One door below Chesnut).
Revenue Stamps printed on Checks, Drafts, Receipts, etc.
Address all orders to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street,
Inquirer Building, Philadelphia.

FOURTH EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPTAL.

The Old and New Tariff.

The Income Tax in the Senate.

Proceedings of Congress.

Later from Europe.

The Paris Food Supply.

Intrigues of Bonapartists.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Transportation of Food to Paris.

LONDON, Jan. 31—6 A. M.—All the rivers and railroads are opened for transportation of food to Paris.

The 46th Prussian Regiment has occupied Fort Mont Valerien.

Bonapartist Intrigues.

A Berlin despatch in the *Times* says:—The negotiations of the Bonapartists with Count Bismarck have taken an important turn. A later despatch, however, reports

The Consternation Caused at Williamshohe

by the news of a proposition to convoke the Constituent Assembly of France. The *Times* has an account of

A Race in the Harbor of Havre

between the cutter of the United States war steamer Shenandoah and that of the British war steamer Helicon. The race was won by the American crew in the fastest time on record for contests of that description.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate and the Income Tax.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Senate Finance Committee to-day unanimously agreed to maintain the position that they had the right to originate measures relating to revenue. The Senate sustained them by sending the income tax bill to the Conference Committee. They considered the question of allowing drawbacks on exportation of whisky, and the feeling is decidedly against the request of Commissioner Pleasanton.

The Georgia Senators.

The majority report of the Judiciary Committee on the admission of Mr. Hill, of Georgia, as Senator, will be carried when the vote is reached to-day.

Land Grabbing Schemes.

The House has been engaged in considering the land-grabbing schemes. None of them seem to stand much chance of passing.

The Old and New Tariff.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The following is the joint resolution of yesterday, signed by the President:—

Resolved, etc. That all foreign merchandise which arrived at a port of the United States on or before the 31st day of December, 1870, and not entered or transferred to a public store or bonded warehouse, shall be entitled to the benefits of the twenty-sixth section of an act entitled an act to reduce the internal taxes, and for other purposes, approved July 14, 1870, the same as such merchandise would have been entitled to had it actually been in public store or bonded warehouse on or prior to 31st day of December, 1870.

Provided that the owner of such merchandise shall within thirty days from the passage of this resolution make application therefor in writing to the Collector of the Port at which such merchandise arrived; and be it further

Resolved, That the said act is hereby further amended by inserting the word "herein" in the twenty-first section thereof, between the words "otherwise" and "provided," whenever said words occur together in said section, and this amendment shall take effect from and after January 1, 1871.

The effect of this amendment is to reduce the tariff on whisky, rum, and gin to two dollars a gallon, the same as now paid on brandy.

Nominations by the President.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:—Thomas Adamson, Jr., Consul at Melbourne, Australia; Henry J. Zimmerman, Consul at Cordoba, Argentine Republic; Chester W. Greene, Collector of Internal Revenue First District of Massachusetts.

FROM THE STATE.

Hanlon to be Hung To-morrow.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 31.—The Governor will not interfere with the execution of Hanlon to-morrow.

GLOVES, ETC.
500 DOZEN
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND
CHILDREN'S GLOVES.
"La Belle" Kid Gloves, $1 25 per pair.
"Bartley" Kid Gloves reduced to $1·85.
Jouvin closing out at $1·45.
Joseph Glove, $1: best $1 Glove imported.
Children's "La Belle" Kid Gloves reduced to 87c.
Children's Cloth Gloves, all colors and sizes.
Ladies' Cloth Gloves, 25, 31, 38, 44, 50 to 75c.
Gents' Cloth Gloves, 44, 50, 65 to 75c.
Ladies' Castor Gauntlets, $1·25.
Gents' Underwear, closing out.
Ladies' Underwear, 75, $1, $1 25 up.
A lot slightly soiled Kid Gloves of all brands and all sizes, at 75c. per pair, to close out quick, at
BARTHOLOMEWS'
Great Kid Glove Emporium,
1 5 thstutf No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.

REVENUE STAMPS
Of all denominations and in any quantity can be had
AT
The Principal Depot
FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street,
AND AT THE
BRANCH OFFICE,
No. 105 South FIFTH Street,
(One door below Chesnut).
Revenue Stamps printed on Checks, Drafts, Receipts, etc.
Address all orders to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street,
Inquirer Building, Philadelphia.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

☞ PROCLAMATION.

NOTICE is hereby given to the FREEMEN OF THE SEVENTEENTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA (comprising the Twenty-third ward, First, Second, Third, Seventh, and Eighth divisions of the Twenty-fifth ward; the Eighth, Thirteenth, and Twenty-first divisions of the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia), that under and by virtue of a writ of election, issued by the Speaker of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, pursuant to the Constitution and Laws thereof, a SPECIAL ELECTION will be held on WEDNESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1871, for one duly qualified person to represent said Seventeenth district in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, for the unexpired term of JOSEPH A. CAMPBELL, deceased.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the Twenty-third Ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

First Division—All that part of the late First Election division south of the centre of the Frankford and Bristol Turnpike road. Vote at the Washington House, Holmesburg.
Second Division—At the house of Robert N. Murray, Bustleton.
Third Division—At the house of the late Elijah Hoffman, Smithfield.
Fourth Division—At the house of Jacob R. Sackett, corner of Frankford and Oxford roads.
Fifth Division—At No. 4708 Frankford street.
Sixth Division—At the house of the late Daniel Faunce, No. 4213 Frankford street.
Seventh Division—Beginning at the junction of Frankford creek and Frankford street; thence along said Frankford street to Pine street; thence to Leiper street; thence to Unity street; thence to Sellers street; thence to Frankford creek; thence to place of beginning. Vote at No. 4302 Frankford street.
Eighth Division—At the house of Charles Meyer northwest corner of Bridge and Tacony streets
Ninth Division—At Clayton's Hotel, at junction of Bristol and Bustleton turnpike.
Tenth Division—At No. 205 Church street.
Eleventh Division—Beginning at the southwest corner of Frankford and Pine streets, thence along said Frankford street to Sellers street, thence to Unity street, thence to Leiper street, thence to Frankford street, the place of beginning. Vote at Wright's Beneficial Institute, corner of Unity and Franklin streets.
Twelfth Division—All that part of the late First election division north of the centre of the Frankford and Bristol turnpike road. Vote at the Green Tree Hotel, Holmesburg.

The freemen residing in the First, Second, Third Seventh and Eighth election divisions of Twenty-fifth ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

First Division—At the house of Enoch Clifford, corner of Nicetown lane and Germantown road.
Second Division—At Harrowgate Hotel, corner of Harrowgate lane and Kensington avenue.
Third Division—At the Cedar Grove Hotel.
Seventh Division—At the house of William Felton, Hart lane and Kensington avenue.
Eighth Division—At the house of Charles F. Jones, Rising Sun village.

The freemen residing in the Eighth, Thirteenth, and Twenty-first Election divisions of the Nineteenth ward, will vote as follows:—

Eighth Division—At northeast corner of Coral and York streets.
Thirteenth Division—At No. 2547 North Second street.
Twenty-first Division—At northeast corner of Lloyd and Sergeant streets.

ALL PERSONS ARE REQUIRED TO TAKE NOTICE

that in and by the Fifteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States it is provided:—

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

"Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

That on the 31st day of March, 1870, the Congress of the United States passed an act, entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes;" the first and second sections of which are as follows:—

"Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That all citizens of the United States who are, or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, District, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude: any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding."

"Section 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or law persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full cost and such allowance for counsel fees, as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court."

That the second section of the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States provides that "This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land, * * * anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

And that the General Assembly of this Commonwealth did on this 6th day of April, A. D. 1870, pass an act entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth;" by the tenth section it is provided "That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the Act approved April 17, A. D. 1869, entitled 'An Act Further Supplemental to the Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth,' and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth."

In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An Act relating to Elections of this Commonwealth," passed the second day of July, A. D. 1839,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That every person, except justices of the peace, military officers, and borough officers, who shall hold any office or appointments of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive, or judiciary department of this state, or of the United States, or any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector, or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for, except that no person shall be disqualified from serving as an election officer by reason of his employment in any subordinate position in any public office.

The Polls in the respective Election Divisions of the wards of the said city shall be open at SEVEN o'clock in the Morning, and shall be closed at SIX o'clock in the Evening.

The Return Judges are to make their return at such place as may be hereafter designated by the Board of Aldermen, on FRIDAY, the third day of February, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.

God save the Commonwealth.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Philadelphia, January 18, 1871. } 1 19tf

LATEST NOVELTY.
"THE BARONIAL ENVELOPE."
WM. H. HOSKINS,
Stationer, Card Engraver, Steam Power Printer,
No. 913 ARCH Street,
1 21 smw8p PHILADELPHIA.